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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1873. NO. 101.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Organization of the Legislature.

Contested Seats in the House.

The Fight for the U. S. Senatorship.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 6, 1873.

THE SENATE CAUCUS.

The Senatorial Republican caucus will probably nominate Jno. D. Fleming and John U. Gill for Transcribing Clerks, R. S. P. McCall for Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, and William Sheargold for Assistant Doorkeeper, all of Allegheny county; A. J. Monks, of Jefferson, for Postmaster; Cliff of Philadelphia, Messenger, and a Susquehanna man for Sergeant-at-Arms.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor Geary, in his message, will take strong ground in favor of the improvement of the Ohio river by the general government. He devotes two pages to its discussion.

CAUCUS FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The caucus nomination for United States Senator will probably be held on Tuesday night. The whole question will then be early got out of the way.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 6, 1873.

The Legislature will meet to-morrow, Tuesday, January 7th. The House of Representatives will assemble, in accordance with the Constitution, at twelve o'clock and be called to order by General Selfridge, the Clerk. The Secretary of the Commonwealth will then be introduced and deliver the returns of the late election. It is stated now for a certainty that the seats of the four members from Luzerne county will be contested. The election of Speaker, Chief Clerk and the minor officers will probably take place before an adjournment, and you may therefore expect that the annual message of Governor Geary will be presented and read on Wednesday.

The Senate will assemble at three o'clock, in accordance with the old established custom, and, having failed to elect a Speaker at the last session, Hammersly, the Chief Clerk, will call the body to order. The Secretary of the Commonwealth will present the official returns of the late election for Senators. After reading the official list a ballot will at once be had for Speaker, and the Hon. George H. Anderson, of Allegheny, will no doubt be selected.

The following officers have been agreed upon by the committee appointed by the Republican caucus: Assistant Clerk, H. Morris, Butler; Sergeant-at-Arms, David Martin, Philadelphia; Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms, A. M. Nichols, Bradford, R. H. Newton, Philadelphia, and J. Tod Ahlstrom, Cambria; Doorkeeper, William Coates, Allegheny; Assistant Doorkeeper, Albert J. Conklin, Bradford; Door-keeper, William Moore, Allegheny; Assistant Door-keeper, James McIlheron, Allegheny; Messenger, James Deveraux, Philadelphia; Assistant Messenger, Thos. H. Phelps, Chester; Assistant Messenger, James Herron, Allegheny; Assistant Messenger, John Armstrong, Delaware. Allegheny gets one more position in the list of subordinate officers.

The Democrats will hold their House caucus in the morning. It is not known who will be their candidate, and very little interest is manifested as to who will get their party nomination.

Brockway, of Columbia, and Amos E. Noyes, of Clinton, have signed the call for the caucus.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 6, 1873.

Never, within my recollection, has a Legislature met here so quietly, or entered upon its career so free from outward excitement as this one will do to-morrow. Dullness reigns supreme. There is no contest for anything, and all the "scooters" and "workers" in the lobbies of the assembled wisdom of the State produces scarcely a ripple on the sluggish stream of life in this sluggish old town, and even the hotels look empty.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE

will be completed with scarcely a difference of opinion among Senators as to who shall or shall not have office. A few of the minority counties, such as Centre and Juniata have men on the ground urging their own selection as Transcribing Clerks in the Senate, on the ground that they have to bear the burden of heated contests with no hope of reward at home, and should therefore be taken care of here. There is a great deal of force in their plea, but how long as men have power they will use it for the benefit of their own counties or districts, and Senators are deaf to all appeals the result in throwing their old favorites overboard. The officers of the Senate, therefore, will all come from Republican Senatorial districts.

IN THE HOUSE

there is a little more difficulty, there being more men to consult and more personal preferences among them to consider. The slate, however, will be arranged without much trouble and to general satisfaction. The telegraph will apprise you of the details, and I need not anticipate it by trying to guess out beforehand, who will be the lucky recipients.

There is a very considerable stir all round, in the choice made for the chief officers in both Houses, which have already been announced, Elliott as Speaker of the House, and Anderson in the Senate, are regarded by every one as good selections, and the organization of both Houses bids fair to move off without a jar or manifestation of angry feeling.

The House will organize at noon on Tuesday, and the Senate at three o'clock P. M. There seems to be no good reason for this divergence, but custom has sanctioned it so long that it has grown into a precedent that has the force of law. Both Houses will then appoint a joint committee to wait on the Governor and apprise him of the organization, and the message will probably be ready for announcement on Wednesday, when both branches meet at eleven o'clock in the morning.

THE MESSAGE.

The Governor is now busy with his last message. No indication has yet been given as to its probable length or contents, but it is most likely that it will be confined to a discussion of State questions almost exclusively.

CONTESTED SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

The House will, soon after its meeting, have a new and somewhat complicated question to settle. The four Republican candidates for the Legislature in Luzerne county, who were undoubtedly cheated out of their election by the frauds of Democratic election officers in Scranton, are here prepared to contest the election of the four Democrats who hold the certificate. The law regulating the method of contesting elections, however, does not, in direct terms, provide for the contest of more than one seat at a time; and the question arises whether there shall be *four* separate contests, or whether the four shall be combined into one. If it should be decided to have four committees drawn, the trouble will be to determine whose seat each Republican contestants shall dispute. It may turn out in the investigation that each Republican candidate highest on the poll, got more votes than the lowest Democratic candidate; but it is by no means certain that, in separate contests, the right man will be selected against the one he may turn out to have beaten. It may also result, on a proper scrutiny of the votes, that the lowest Republican candidate may not have enough votes to beat the Democrat highest on the poll; and yet, on a separate contest he may prove that he received more votes than the particular person who holds the seat he contests. For instance: say that the Republican candidates were A, B, C and D; the Democratic candidates E, F, G and H. Say, also, that the scrutiny of the votes shows the following result:

A has	12,325 votes	E has	12,290 votes
B has	12,310 votes	F has	12,280 votes
C has	12,275 votes	G has	12,210 votes
D has	12,250 votes	H has	12,190 votes

It would be plain, in such case, that A contests the seat of E, separately, and if B contests the seat of F, C that of G, and D that of H, that A, B, C and D would be separately declared elected; while, in a joint contest, A, B, E and F would be declared elected.

It seems probable, therefore, if the law as it stands imposes no serious obstacle, that a joint contest will be ordered, and but one committee drawn.

In either event, I am told, the Republican contestants feel sure of making out a good case, and of demonstrating clearly that they were defrauded of their election.

THE SNOW.

The warm and rainy weather which prevailed out West last week, and which caused a rise in your rivers, did not extend to the east of the mountains, nor did it extend beyond the foot of the mountains in the west. On Saturday the whole western slope of the big Allegheny mountain was covered with a foot deep of snow, and the whole eastern slope, together with the entire country from there to here, with over eighteen inches. Yesterday, however, it commenced to rain here, and the prospect is that the now ice-locked streams will in a day or two be in high flood, as your streams were last week.

TOWER STILL IN THE FIELD.

There are no new developments in the Senatorial fight. Tower is not here, but has a lieutenant on the ground, and there are indications that he is still counting his chance as a possible one. SPECIAL.

LOUISIANA UPROAR.

THE POLITICAL VENDETTA

Pinchback's View of the Situation--Meeting of the Rival Legislatures---Demonstration by the Citizens--No Rioting or Serious Disturbance.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—The *Picayune* has the following: Our reporter this morning visited the Mechanic's Institute, which he found guarded at the doorway by about five soldiers and police. In the ante-chamber were assembled about thirty policemen, all colored, from the Fourth and Fifth precincts, under Captain Rey. Pinchback was in his private office and made the following statement:

Upon being asked what he thought of the present situation, he replied: I think it is exactly what I said it would be some months ago. It is the stirring up of the white element against the black, and as long as this state of affairs exists you cannot have peace. I have always labored to bring about peace between the two races, but as long as there is the least difficulty or intimating of one, there is a terrible outcry against the colored race, and therefore you force them, as it were, into the Republican party. I propose to live here in this State, if I can. So do a great many black men, and we desire peace and quiet. But as soon as a lot of white carpet-baggers come here and kick up a row, you at once blame the negro. If you, as I have told the people before, show the black man that you will be his friend, he will come with you and be your steadfast friend.

Reporter—But, Mr. Pinchback, you see we claim that you have overthrown our legal government, and now attempt to defraud us of our rights.

Mr. Pinchback—Well, in that you see I am doing nothing more than you are attempting to do. I am helping to perpetuate my party. If you were inside and I out, you would not let me in if you could help it. And besides, suppose I was to submit to your party, how do I know that to-night I may not be hung at once?

Reporter—If you do not admit, then, our rights, what action will you take in regard to your Legislature?

Mr. Pinchback—I will positively let them alone as long as they do not attempt to execute laws against or interfere with the legal government. They will be allowed to meet to make laws and inaugurate anybody they please. They can do so peaceably and they will not be interfered with.

After this our reporter was retiring, when he was called back by Pinchback, who stated that as he was going to the United States Senate, probably he desired to go there as the friend of the people and their constitutional rights. He said that the programme of the national government had been arranged, and would not allow of interference until the matter was placed before some proper tribunal. All this would be over soon jammed with spectators. The House was called to order at twelve M., occupying the main hall in the Odd Fellows' building. Mr. George Shepherd then proceeded to the calling of the roll. Forty-seven members answered to their names. Captain McCalin, who is about to force himself past the Sergeant-at-arms by showing a badge of the United States Marshal, was told politely to retire, but refusing he was ejected. Mr. Finlay, of Orleans, moved that the House, on account of its being overcrowded, proceed to its own chamber, the Senate chamber, and that the Sergeant-at-arms be instructed to notify absent members that this body is in session. Carried.

12.15.—The crowd filling the street in front of the hall do not allow the street cars to pass. There are rushes made to secure available positions and the unoccupied house, standing near the hall, is filled by men who reappear on its three front galleries.

At half past twelve o'clock a majority of the business houses on Poydras, Magazine, Tchoupitoulas and Camp streets had closed and both proprietors and their employees were thronging to the square. Not the slightest evidence of a disturbance was to be observed, and good feeling seemed everywhere to prevail.

THE MEETING OF CITIZENS.

The citizens' meeting also to-day is regarded as the greatest ever held here. There was no speaking and no action whatever taken, the object being solely to give moral support by their presence to the People's Legislature. From noon until three o'clock there were from five to ten thousand present. The streets leading to Lafayette Square were crowded with persons going and coming. It is estimated that from twenty to thirty thousand participated in the demonstration during the day.

There being no quorum in either house, both adjourned until noon to-morrow. No interest was manifested regarding the Kellogg Legislature, which met as usual, but adjourned early. The Committee of Two Hundred have supplied money to maintain the People's Legislature.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH THE FUSIONISTS.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—The following telegram was sent to New Orleans by the Louisiana Sub-Committee: "The President has telegraphed General Emory not to permit interference with the peaceable meeting of our Legislature. Matters will be held in abeyance until judicial investigation shall be had. We counsel great moderation. (Signed) T. H. Kennedy, E. B. Wheelock, Walker Parm, P. M. Taker, and A. C. Janin.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Mansfield, Coldwater and Michigan Company --Election of Stockholders.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., January 6, 1873.

The stockholders of the Mansfield, Coldwater and Michigan Railroad Company held an annual election in this city to-day for directors for the ensuing year. The following named gentlemen were elected: W. S. Hickox, H. H. Sturgess, J. H. Cook and H. Colby, of Mansfield; H. C. Lewis and R. V. Smith, of Coldwater; V. P. Collier, of Battle Creek; A. Fisk, of Alligan; H. J. Jewett, of Columbus; A. F. Smith, of Cleveland; Wager Swaine, of Toledo; D. B. Hughes and F. A. Gorham, of Grand Rapids. The directors organized by electing W. S. Hickox, as President; H. C. Lewis, Vice President; H. C. Hodges, Secretary, and Justice Lawyer, Assistant Secretary.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Important Financial Measure

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE,

Providing for the Redemption of Treasury Notes in Coin.

Lively Session of the House.

Credit Mobilier Exposition.

Badge of Secresy Removed.

The Congressmen Who Held Stock.

The Cherokee Lands Sale.

Col. Sam Bard Files His Bonds.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6, 1873.

One of the most important bills introduced in the House to-day was the following, by Mr. Samuel Hooper, "to provide for the convertibility of United States bonds and for other purposes." It was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and will be considered at an early day:

Be it enacted, &c., That on and after May 1, 1874, United States notes not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States, shall be redeemed in coin on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or Assistant Treasurer at the city of New York, *and duties on imports may thereafter be paid in* United States bonds.

SEC. 2. From and after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, is hereby authorized to receive deposits of United States notes, and to issue therefor certificates payable on demand in United States notes, after thirty days from date and ten days' notice, and bearing interest at the annual rate of 3.65 per cent.; but the amount of certificates so issued and not redeemed shall not exceed at any one time the aggregate of one hundred and twenty millions. National banks may hold such certificates as a part of the reserve prescribed by section 31 of the national currency act, but not in larger proportion than one-half of the required amount of reserve.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury may, whenever in his opinion it shall be necessary to provide additional coin in the country, to redeem United States notes on presentation, issue bonds payable in twenty years, bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at such rate not exceeding six per cent., and in such denomination of such bonds shall not exceed two hundred and fifty millions, and shall be negotiable and payment of the same at not less than par in exchange for coin of the United States, and the proceeds of said bonds shall be used only for the redemption of United States notes, and the Secretary may be reissued, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, in payment of any dues of the United States, except bonds of the United States and interest on the public debt.

The Credit Mobilier Exposition.

The session of the House to-day was the liveliest of the season. The whole session after the morning hour, was devoted to the consideration of the Credit Mobilier, in one form or other. There was a quiet attempt from several quarters to defeat the proposition to open the doors of the committee room, but the sentiment of the House was too decided and the resolution passed. Randall's resolution looking to a suit in the name of the United States against the Credit Mobilier, was passed after some opposition, but it is thought it will not so far as to establish the object aimed at. Following this came a resolution of Judge Wilson, of Indiana, which was passed, authorizing a select committee of five to investigate all the transactions of the Credit Mobilier with the Union Pacific road and to report especially what interests of the government in the railroad were involved. As the result of the resolution to open the committee room part of the testimony has been placed at the control of the press to-night. It shows the following in regard to those named in the McComb list, based on the examination of Oakes Ames: Mr. Colfax took ten or twenty shares and paid for them. Senator Wilson paid for twenty shares. Senator Patterson paid for twenty shares and received his dividends. Bingham requested Oakes Ames to make some investments for him where they would pay, and the latter invested in twenty-five shares of Credit Mobilier. Dawes had ten shares, and a guarantee that the stock should be worth ten per cent. Wilson had the same guarantee. Garfield never got any dividend; Garfield himself asserts it was a matter of borrowed money. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, got the amount of ten shares, $1,000, as a loan, which has not yet been settled. Schofield bought ten shares, and afterwards declined them because he did not like the liability clause in the charter or contract. Hooper, of Tennessee, never had any interest in the stock. Wilson and Allison, of Iowa, each bought ten shares and paid for them.

Speaker Blaine was offered some of the stock, but at once refused. Secretary Boutwell agreed to take ten shares and subsequently declined to consummate the purchase.

The Cherokee Lands Sale.

Senator Harlan devoted half a column in the *Chronicle* this morning to an attack on the special sent in these dispatches that the sale of the Cherokee neutral lands to Jay was consummated two days before the treaty was signed by the President, and that the original contract is not on the files of the Interior Department. Senator Harlan cited this as an instance that journals employing Washington correspondents are often imposed upon by their ignorance, indolence or wickedness. He says that since the President never signs a treaty, the statement is specially ridiculous, and says it is not the practice of the Interior Department to retain originals of contracts. Mr. Harlan omits to state that the President does sign the proclamation of treaties, which alone gives them the force of law, and two days before the date of this proclamation the contract was made. Upon special inquiry in the Department of the Interior to-day positive assurance was given that the practice of the Department is and has been to require the original of such contracts as the one in question to be filed. As to the contract being made before the President had proclaimed the treaty, General Butler charged and proved it from the record before the Supreme Court a few weeks since, and denounced the transaction as altogether illegal. It further appears from the records of the Interior Department that in the case of the sale of the Delaware reserve, by Harlan himself, neither the original nor a copy of the contract is on file, and it still further appears, in sworn testimony before the Judiciary Committee of the House, that Harlan made this immense sale upon a bond given in blank, with the seal of a Kansas court attached, so that the date and penal sum could be inserted and the sale himself through when the bond was received here.

The Chattanooga Postmastership.

Sam Bard to-day filed his bond in $225,000 for the satisfactory performance of his duties as postmaster at Chattanooga, which he says he expects to assume at an early day, in spite of the fact that he has not received his commission.

Ocean Mails Subsidy.

Another subsidy bill, in the interest of the American Steamship Company of Philadelphia, was introduced in the House to-day. It directs the Postmaster General to contract with the company for carrying mails between Philadelphia and Liverpool, twenty-six trips, at $156,000 annually.

The New Syndicate.

The Committee on Ways and Means will resume on Wednesday the consideration of the proposed new syndicate for the disposal of the remainder of the new five per cents. Mr. Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and William Patterson, a well known banker of Philadelphia, will give their views upon the proposition.

Senator Sumner

Was not in the Senate to-day, and in his present health it is doubtful if he is able to attend except occasionally for some days to come.

Defense Against Bribery Charges.

Senator elect Patterson, of South Carolina, has had published and distributed among the Senators to-day a pamphlet containing his defense of the charges of bribery in the recent election. The only result of this for or in favor of unanimous expression of the opinion among Senators that an investigation of the election must be had at the earliest moment, and prosecuted rapidly and thoroughly.

Another Currency Bill.

The bill of Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, in regard to National Bank currency, expresses the views of the Comptroller and Committee on Banking and Currency. It provides for the repeal of the clause in the law withdrawing notes from New England, and provides for the issue of twenty-five millions to supply the deficiency at the West, the last sum to be distributed according to the figures of the last census.

THE OIL TRADE.

General Acquiescence in the Producers and Refiners Combination.

New York Refiners Will Adhere to the Contract.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., January 6, 1873.

Telegrams received here from the lower river districts state that the producers have accepted the terms of the refiners' and producers' agreement and are satisfied with the allotment of fifty thousand barrels made to them. Eighty cars have already been filled at Parker's Landand sixty at Foxburg, and enough oil is booked to take up the remainder of the order. Mr. Bostwick, the New York refiner, writes that the refiners will adhere to the contract, and the producers are nearly unanimous in the opinion that it can be fulfilled on their part. The action of Capt. Hasson, President of the Producers' Council, who is charged with endeavoring to bear the crude market, is quite severely commented on, and at the regular meeting of the Council, which occurs on Tuesday next, numerously signed petitions will probably be presented asking him to resign.

Oil Production in November.

TITUSVILLE, PA., January 6.—The *Courier*, in alluding to the producers' report of the production of crude petroleum for November, which it will publish to-morrow morning, says: "We think that under all the circumstances of the case the report may not be free from several important errors. The average daily production for November, according to the report, was 21,287 barrels; stock on hand November 30, 888,960 barrels. While we think these figures may perhaps be too large, there can be no doubt that the production was very heavy, but even if it were so large, it would be better to have all the facts come out. The producers will now understand better the importance of correcting the evil of excessive production. Number of wells being drilled 351.

CASUALTIES.

A German Lad Drowned--Arm Almost Severed With a Cleaver.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHILLICOTHE, O. January 6, 1873.

William Emrich, a German lad, aged about eighteen years, whose only relations in this country reside at Pittsburgh, was drowned in Deer creek yesterday. His body has not yet been recovered.

Philip Colored man, had his arm chopped nearly off by a cleaver while aiding in cutting up hogs at a packing house on Satriday.

J. E. Slaughter, a prominent insurance agent of Louisville, was killed on the railroad at Shelbyville, Kentucky, yesterday. He was on a car on a switch, when, by some accident, he was thrown off, falling with his neck on the main track. The wheels of the train passed and ran over him, severing his head from his body.

Dun's Mercantile Agency.

Public attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co., which appears in another column this morning. By reference it will be seen that, although the firm have incurred a heavy loss, and their offices have been destroyed, delay and inconvenience, yet, no part of their records having been lost, they expect to be able to furnish copies of their Reference Book the first week in February, as all the changes of the new year will be given, the book will be more complete than it would have been had not the delay occurred. It will, in fact, be corrected up to January 1st, and in the spring trade, thereby rendering it an invaluable work.

The Neat and Tidy Housewife

Who often makes a thorough examination of her house, from cellar to garret, will find Sapolio an indispensable article to make the excursion pleasant and delightful.

It will aid her in
House cleaning
More than any other thing.
It is really of more use than an extra girl.
It cost only
Ten cents per cake.

and can be used to advantage every hour in the day in all houses, stores, shops, mills and offices. For all cleaning purposes Sapolio is convenient and handy, and when you once start using it, becomes a living advertisement and advocate for it.

Light Buckwheat Cakes

Can be made better by using the following recipe than in any other way. To one quart of buckwheat flour add two table-spoonfuls of molasses, or syrup, and a tea-spoonful of salt, then mix with warm water to the consistency of griddle cakes; let it stand over night in a warm place, and when ready to bake, thin your batter, if necessary, with warm water, then add one measure Banner Baking Powder, stir well, and bake immediately, on a hot griddle.

Drug Store for Sale.

Well located, well stocked, a good business. Intending to engage in other business is the reason for selling. Address "Drugs," P. O. Box 613, Pittsburgh.

At Clark's Drug Store

Gettysburg Water,
Healing Spring Water,
Excelsior (Saratoga) Water,
Bedford Springs Water,
Bedford Water.
No. 163 Fifth avenue.

Pass Right On

to second page, next to reading matter, and learn what Nutrina and Papoma are worth to you.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG German, Watchmaker. References given. Address Keystone Hotel, Fourth avenue

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—OF TWO fifteen Coal Miners to mine cannel coal. Inquire of P. G. GRIM, New Galilee, Beaver county, Pa. 6 GRIM.

WANTED—TO INVEST—$8000 OR $16,000 in some good paying, estab ished cash business. Satisfactory reasons given. Address, by letter, Box 1, Commercial office, where he can give his own services. J. A., Commercial office.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR HOUSE-work, Cook 8c, Dining-room 4 50, Nursing and light work of all kinds 3 50 per week. Also, Boys for learning Carriage Driving and Farm work, in the city of Philadelphia. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A MIDDLE-AGED Gentleman in the capacity of it ok-keeper and Correspondent, Salesman, Agent, or Foreman or Superintendent of a manufacturing establishment. Has had fifteen years of experience and can give the very best city reference as to character, ability, &c. Address, with real name where an interview can be had, H., this office.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON FIRST MORTgages on City and County Property, as follows: Will loan $1,000 for three or four years.
Will loan $2,000 for three or four years.
Will loan $5,000 for three or four years.
Will loan $8,000 for three or four years.
Will loan $10,000 for three or four years.
Interest payable semi-annually at reasonable rate of interest, providing the properties offered as security are unincumbered. Apply to LUTHER S. KAUFFMAN, No. 116 Smithfield street, entrance to Office through Mellon's Bank.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ANY PERSON WISHING to dispose of a good second-hand Engine, about 6 inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke, may hear of a customer by addressing with particulars and lowest price, STEAM ENGINE, Commercial office.

PERSONAL—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a supply of large and heavy Lace Leather of Page's Patent, the best in the city. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., Allegheny, Pa. Send for circular. 7TH

PERSONAL—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street, dealers in Machinery, have added a Machine Shop and Blacksmithing, and are prepared to do all kinds of Repairing promptly and at lowest rates. tf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—FOR RENT, AT 143 SECOND avenue, a pleasant furnished second story front Room, with Board.

BOARDING—WANTED, AN UNFURnished Room and Board, by a gentleman and wife, with a private family in the central part of the city, desiring to other boarders preferred. Reference exchanged. Address Box D M, Commercial office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK Warehouse, situate No. 19 Virgin alley, near Wood street. Apply at W. A. HOEVELER, No. 29 Seventh street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—THE WAREHOUSE COR-ner Penn Water and Liberty alley. Possession given immediately. Apply to D. W. C. BIDWELL & CO., corner Water and Liberty alley.

FOR RENT—155 LIBERTY STREET—A good three-story Warehouse, 100 feet deep, on alley, for rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of S. LINDSAY & SON, next door, or JOHN WAY, Jr., Newsboys, Pa.

FOR RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT Room 25x80, and one back Room 22x60, on Second floor, No. 31 Fifth avenue. Apply to the Janitor, or to the firm of GRAY, FOSSIEL & REESE, 31 Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT—AT BRADDOCKSFIELD'S, on the Ohio River, commanding views as the Braddocksfield Hotel, containing 15 Rooms. Also, vacant Storeroom attached, and 5 Acres of Land suitable for Grapes, &c. Also, large Stable and other Outbuildings. For particulars call on J. R. ROBINSON, 53 Chatham street.

FOR RENT — PATTERN WORKS — I will lease for a term of years the Venture Pattern Works of the undersigned, situate and Morgan at my residence, Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, Pa. The Building is 36 feet front by 120 feet deep, two stories high, on a lot 100 feet front by 140 feet deep. Engine 40 horse power. Is well adapted for Pattern Works, Planing Mill or Sash and Door Factory. For particulars call at the Works. S. L. VERA, Proprietor. 7TH

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—A very comfortable Double House, nearly new: eight Rooms, two Finished Attics, Finished Cellars; Bath Room; Marble Mantels; nicely Papered and Painted; large Garden, Fruit, &c.; attached; most pleasant, level part of Center avenue, beyond Kirkpatrick street. Rent moderate. Inquire of 167 First avenue. tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—PLOW FACTORY, MACHINERY, Patterns, Stock and Good will. Factories and profitable business already established. Address DODGE, RHODES & CO., Louisville, Ky. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—UNION STONE CO.'S 3½ Emery Wheels; will not glaze or gum. HUTCHISON & CO., 28 Wood street.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND Steam Engine, 8 horse power, at the Keystone Steam Pump Works, corner Penn and Thirty second sts. tf

FOR SALE—W. VA. NATURAL LUbricating Oil, Judson Governors, Deane Steam Pumps, Machinery and Manufacturers' Supplies of all kinds. M. E. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street tf

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. LESCHEN'S, 11 A. V. R. R., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been greatly improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 7TH

FOR SALE—FARM OF 75 ACRES, 6 Acres of Timber, balance good Farming Land, with Two-story House of 8 Rooms, Porch and Cellar and other Out-Buildings, and Orchard. Farm well Watered, and situate 15 miles from the city, on Beaver road. Will be sold low if not sold soon. will be for rent. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE NEW Brick Dwelling situate No 2½ Beach street Allegheny, near the Park, containing 10 Rooms and finished in the modern improvements in the House. Good chance to secure a comfortable family home. Apply at Ben. Franklin Insurance Company, No. 16 Ohio street, Allegheny.

NOTICES.

NOTICE—

To Stockholders and the Public.

The Executive Committee of the newly proposed HOME INVESTMENT AND SAVINGS BANK have changed its name to the INTER-NATIONAL BANK of Pittsburgh, Pa., because of title resembled one already in existence—"Homestead Bank"—the organization of which was the cause of the average daily production for November, according to the report, was 21,287 barrels; stock on hand November 30, 888,960 barrels. While we think these figures may perhaps be too large, there can be no doubt that the production was very heavy, but even if it were so large, it would be better to have all the facts come out. The producers will now understand better the importance of correcting the evil of excessive production. Number of wells being drilled 351.

CASUALTIES.

A German Lad Drowned--Arm Almost Severed With a Cleaver.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHILLICOTHE, O. January 6, 1873.

William Emrich, a German lad, aged about eighteen years, whose only relations in this country reside at Pittsburgh, was drowned in Deer creek yesterday. His body has not yet been recovered.

Philip Colored man, had his arm chopped nearly off by a cleaver while aiding in cutting up hogs at a packing house on Satriday.

J. E. Slaughter, a prominent insurance agent of Louisville, was killed on the railroad at Shelbyville, Kentucky, yesterday. He was on a car on a switch, when, by some accident, he was thrown off, falling with his neck on the main track. The wheels of the train passed and ran over him, severing his head from his body.

Dun's Mercantile Agency.

Public attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co., which appears in another column this morning. By reference it will be seen that, although the firm have incurred a heavy loss, and their offices have been destroyed, delay and inconvenience, yet, no part of their records having been lost, they expect to be able to furnish copies of their Reference Book the first week in February, as all the changes of the new year will be given, the book will be more complete than it would have been had not the delay occurred. It will, in fact, be corrected up to January 1st, and in the spring trade, thereby rendering it an invaluable work.

The Neat and Tidy Housewife

Who often makes a thorough examination of her house, from cellar to garret, will find Sapolio an indispensable article to make the excursion pleasant and delightful.

It will aid her in
House cleaning
More than any other thing.
It is really of more use than an extra girl.
It cost only
Ten cents per cake.

and can be used to advantage every hour in the day in all houses, stores, shops, mills and offices. For all cleaning purposes Sapolio is convenient and handy, and when you once start using it, becomes a living advertisement and advocate for it.

Light Buckwheat Cakes

Can be made better by using the following recipe than in any other way. To one quart of buckwheat flour add two table-spoonfuls of molasses, or syrup, and a tea-spoonful of salt, then mix with warm water to the consistency of griddle cakes; let it stand over night in a warm place, and when ready to bake, thin your batter, if necessary, with warm water, then add one measure Banner Baking Powder, stir well, and bake immediately, on a hot griddle.

Drug Store for Sale.

Well located, well stocked, a good business. Intending to engage in other business is the reason for selling. Address "Drugs," P. O. Box 613, Pittsburgh.

At Clark's Drug Store

Gettysburg Water,
Healing Spring Water,
Excelsior (Saratoga) Water,
Bedford Springs Water,
Bedford Water.
No. 163 Fifth avenue.

Pass Right On

to second page, next to reading matter, and learn what Nutrina and Papoma are worth to you.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG German, Watchmaker. References given. Address Keystone Hotel, Fourth avenue

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—OF TWO fifteen Coal Miners to mine cannel coal. Inquire of P. G. GRIM, New Galilee, Beaver county, Pa. GRIM.

WANTED—TO INVEST—$8000 OR $16,000 in some good paying, estab ished cash business. Satisfactory reasons given. Address, by letter, Box 1, Commercial office, where he can give his own services. J. A., Commercial office.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR HOUSE-work, Cook 8c, Dining-room 4 50, Nursing and light work of all kinds 3 50 per week. Also, Boys for learning Carriage Driving and Farm work, in the city of Philadelphia. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A MIDDLE-AGED Gentleman in the capacity of it ok-keeper and Correspondent, Salesman, Agent, or Foreman or Superintendent of a manufacturing establishment. Has had fifteen years of experience and can give the very best city reference as to character, ability, &c. Address, with real name where an interview can be had, H., this office.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON FIRST MORTgages on City and County Property, as follows: Will loan $1,000 for three or four years.
Will loan $2,000 for three or four years.
Will loan $5,000 for three or four years.
Will loan $8,000 for three or four years.
Will loan $10,000 for three or four years.
Interest payable semi-annually at reasonable rate of interest, providing the properties offered as security are unincumbered. Apply to LUTHER S. KAUFFMAN, No. 116 Smithfield street, entrance to Office through Mellon's Bank.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ANY PERSON WISHING to dispose of a good second-hand Engine, about 6 inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke, may hear of a customer by addressing with particulars and lowest price, STEAM ENGINE, Commercial office.

PERSONAL—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a supply of large and heavy Lace Leather of Page's Patent, the best in the city. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., Allegheny, Pa. Send for circular. 7TH

PERSONAL—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street, dealers in Machinery, have added a Machine Shop and Blacksmithing, and are prepared to do all kinds of Repairing promptly and at lowest rates. tf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—FOR RENT, AT 143 SECOND avenue, a pleasant furnished second story front Room, with Board.

BOARDING—WANTED, AN UNFURnished Room and Board, by a gentleman and wife, with a private family in the central part of the city, desiring to other boarders preferred. Reference exchanged. Address Box D M, Commercial office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK Warehouse, situate No. 19 Virgin alley, near Wood street. Apply at W. A. HOEVELER, No. 29 Seventh street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—THE WAREHOUSE COR-ner Penn Water and Liberty alley. Possession given immediately. Apply to D. W. C. BIDWELL & CO., corner Water and Liberty alley.

FOR RENT—155 LIBERTY STREET—A good three-story Warehouse, 100 feet deep, on alley, for rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of S. LINDSAY & SON, next door, or JOHN WAY, Jr., Newsboys, Pa.

FOR RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT Room 25x80, and one back Room 22x60, on Second floor, No. 31 Fifth avenue. Apply to the Janitor, or to the firm of GRAY, FOSSIEL & REESE, 31 Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT—AT BRADDOCKSFIELD'S, on the Ohio River, commanding views as the Braddocksfield Hotel, containing 15 Rooms. Also, vacant Storeroom attached, and 5 Acres of Land suitable for Grapes, &c. Also, large Stable and other Outbuildings. For particulars call on J. R. ROBINSON,

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1873.

THE Constitutional Convention, which some time ago adjourned from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, will reassemble in the latter city to-day. The Convention was indulged in quite a long recess, and it is to be hoped it will now earnestly address itself to the prompt and intensified discharge of the duties devolving upon it. The people want the labors of the Convention to be completed at as early a period as is consistent with thorough work. In order that its results may be placed before them in time to enable them to give the instrument to be ratified or rejected a careful consideration.

IN ANOTHER part of this paper we print in full the act relating to the construction of bridges across the Ohio river, which our readers will find of general interest, both in its provisions as to bridges and to steamboats. It will be observed, by reference to the act itself, that one or two errors of statement crept into our Washington dispatches, at the commencement of the session, concerning the section relating to steam pressure on freight and to boats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The last section was added to relieve boats of this class from the provisions of the general steamboat law, until that is finally adjusted. It was intended to operate from the close of last session, but as the report of the Conference Committee was not acted upon until the commencement of the present session, the effect is to extend the provision until the 12th of December of the present year.

THE official figures of our national census for 1870, just promulgated, show that the following States maintained the same rank at that date which they held in 1870: New York first; Pennsylvania, second; Ohio, third; Illinois, fourth; Indiana, sixth. Virginia, which was fifth in 1860, is now tenth, and Missouri, which in 1860 was eighth, is now fifth. Massachusetts maintains her old rank of seventh, and Tennessee drops from tenth to ninth. Most of the Eastern States have fallen behind somewhat, while nearly all the Western States have advanced considerably. The population of our own Commonwealth is 3,521,951, which is an increase of 615,726, or twenty-one per cent., during the past decade, against an increase of 502,024, or thirteen per cent., on the part of New York during the same period. The entire increase of the United States from 1860 to 1870 was 7,115,650, of which this State furnished almost one-twelfth, contributing a larger actual increase than any other State in the Union with the exception of Illinois.

THE Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania begins its annual session to-day in view of the fact that it is not impossible this may be the last session under the existing Constitution, its proceedings will be likely to be watched with unusual public interest. We hope and believe that it will prove equal to the important duties devolving upon it, and trust that the session may prove every way advantageous to the best interests of the State. The understanding is that Hon. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, of Allegheny, will be Speaker of the Senate, and Hon. WILLIAM ELLIOTT, of Philadelphia, Speaker of the House. Hon. RUSSELL ERRETT will probably be elected Chief Clerk of the latter body, while General SEXTARTUS will have another term as Chief Clerk of the latter. There will be no election of State Treasurer this winter, Mr. MACKEY being continued by law until there is an election by the people next October. The election of a United States Senator will be held a week from to-day. The Republican party has a working majority in both branches of the Legislature.

WHILE the political annexation of San Domingo to this country does not seem likely to be brought about for some time to come, it seems pretty certain that the project which is now on foot among a number of the leading capitalists and merchants of the country for the acquisition, by lease, of the peninsula and bay of Samana, together with the extinguishment of the debt of the government, the construction of public works, the introduction of factories and trading posts, and generally for the opening up of the resources of the country and the securing, for the advantage of commerce and their own private gain, that which the government properly, as we thought and as the people considered, declined to undertake, will sooner or later be successfully carried out. Negotiations between these merchants and the government of San Domingo are now in full progress; and while the matter is as yet only an unaccomplished plan, there is said to be little doubt that the offer will ultimately be accepted. The enterprise is reported to be entirely a commercial one, without any political significance whatever.

THE *Financial Chronicle* is anything but alarmed over the interruption experienced last month in the liquidation of the public obligations. While admitting that the rapidity with which we have lessened the debt during the present administration has been of considerable service to the country abroad, it holds that the time has long passed away when such aid was of any essential use to the government credit at home or in foreign markets; and considers that people ought to look with satisfaction on any partial cessation of the heavy monthly decrease in the debt to which they have become so accustomed. The *Chronicle* believes it is much better that the money should remain to fructify in the pockets of the people than that it should be collected merely to be hoarded in the Treasury or spent in redeeming bonds which are not due, and which the public creditors do not want paid. This may perhaps be a somewhat extreme view of the case; but it nevertheless contains a most wholesome lesson to our chronic croakers—if they had but the wisdom to heed it.

SCRATCH a Pharisee and you will generally find a charlatan. None are so quick to suspect others as those who are themselves most open to suspicion. It is not claimed that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has not, among its members, some whose devotion to themselves may possibly be greater than their desire to benefit their constituents. To assert this would be to say what is not true of any Legislative Assembly in the country. But the general standard of honorable character and intelligence on the part of the members of that body will not suffer by comparison with any other similar organization—a fact which the New York *Tribune*, and some other sciolistic papers that appear to consider it a mark of superior virtue to indulge in gratuitous detraction of other people, would do well to consider. Least of all can that paper afford to enter upon that kind of amusement, if it does not want the scalpel applied to itself and its own State. So, too, considering the peculiar character of certain well established facts relating to itself, the Philadelphia *Press* should be very chary of talking about "purses" and susceptibility to purchase. It is never wise for people who live in glass houses to throw stones at others, since their own windows are quite liable to be smashed into smithereens by way of retaliation.

A FEW days ago we cited a couple of decisions, one by an Illinois court and the other by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, touching the responsibility of railroads as common carriers for damages sustained by shippers, notwithstanding that the latter may have given written releases from such liability, and for losses arising from the destruction of goods placed in storage while awaiting transhipment from one line to another. As further evidence of the growing tendency of the Courts to hold these corporations to proper accountability, the following decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, rendered a few days ago, concerning a portion of their duties as common carriers, may be instanced in point. The Court held that a common carrier who undertakes to transport goods over the whole or any part of his own route, and then to forward them to a designated destination beyond, is bound to transmit with their delivery to the carrier next *en route* all special instructions received by him from the consignor; and in default thereof in any material or substantive particular, must stand responsible for and make good the loss to which such negligence shall have contributed. It was held, further, that marks or labels on the packages delivered do not supply the omission of such instructions from the accompanying shipping bills, when they are shown not to have come to the knowledge of the next succeeding carrier or his agent, charged with the duty of receiving and forwarding such bills. At this rate of progress it is reasonable to presume that corporations themselves will presently be brought to understand that the people have some rights which they are bound to respect.

SOME additional interest attaches to the conviction of STOKES for the murder of FISK, from the fact that his last trial was had under the new jury law which was passed by the New York Legislature last winter. Heretofore, if a summoned juror had either formed or expressed an opinion from the reading of the newspapers or otherwise, he was immediately set aside. Under the new law the previous formation or expression of an opinion or impression in reference to the circumstances upon which any criminal action at law is based, or in reference to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, is not a sufficient ground of challenge for principal cause to any person who is otherwise legally qualified to serve as a juror, provided he is able to declare on oath that he believes he can render an impartial verdict according to the evidence submitted to the jury, and that his opinion or impression will not biase or influence his verdict, and provided the Court is satisfied that the person so proposed as a juror does not entertain such a present opinion as would influence his verdict as a juror. Another important feature of the law is, that in all capital cases the State and the prisoner are both entitled to thirty peremptory challenges, whereas, under the old law, the challenges, whereas, under the old law, the prosecution was allowed but five and the prisoner but twenty. The number was increased to thirty for both, to prevent any injustice being done the prisoner. By having thirty peremptory challenges he has ample opportunity to throw out such persons who have passed the ordeal as he may fear are not disposed to do him justice. The point in question was passed after an exceedingly hard fight, and much curiosity has been expressed as to its workings.

SCIENCE IN CONGRESS.

Neglect of science and of the higher intellectual interests of the nation in general was formerly a matter of just reproach to the American Congress. Thirty years ago, Professor HENRY, illustrating the practical importance of magneto-electric investigations, and giving an account of utilitarian results already achieved in the application of electricity to the industrial arts, said it was painful to see how indifferent our Congressmen seemed to be to the cause of science, and how incapable most of them seemed to be of even comprehending the possibilities which recent inquiries had clearly indicated as in a statement subject. Indeed, it appeared time that the widely published allusions more interested in the Sultan of Muscat's magnetic observations, and was collection of more assistance in the prosecution rendered of the work, than the government of the United States. The difficulty which Professor MORSE experienced in securing the attention of our legislators in Washington to his great invention, well illustrated the contempt then prevalent among politicians for the practical claims of science. Their reluctance to waste the public money upon a scheme which they looked upon as absurd, was of course commendable, but the unwillingness or the inability of most of them to listen with patience to an explanation of the invention, and the view then so generally held, even in the Northern States, that Congress had no right to make appropriations under any circumstances in the interest of science, were signs of a relatively unenlightened condition of the Congressional mind. At the very time when MORSE stuffed upon the Washington Solons, "beseeching and beseeching," enough was already known to hundreds of private American citizens about similar attempts in England and Germany, to entitle MORSE's project to respectful attention at least. But in those days intelligence circulated slowly between the old world and the new, and members of Congress did not generally live on the heights first touched by the rays of approaching illumination.

Since then a great revolution has taken place in the views and feelings of the nation in reference to the subject referred to, and the beneficent change is pretty well reflected in the great legislative body in which the nation is represented. Within the last twenty years Congress has wisely applied considerable sums of money to the advancement of scientific objects, with general approval of the people, and with the manifest effect of enhancing the national reputation. In fact, such use of portions of the national funds judiciously applied, and then expended with adequate results, is clear evidence of intelligence and liberality in legislators and people, while the means and opportunities thus placed at the disposal of American savans for the prosecution of specific researches form a direct contribution to the scientific prestige of the nation. Already the liberality of the American government in the advancement of knowledge is referred to by men of science in Great Britain as an example which should rebuke their own rulers for their comparative indifference to the cause and which should provoke them to amendment. However, we have as yet no sufficient reason for exultation or peculiar pride in the matter; at most Americans may feel that their government has begun to do well and gives promise of continually doing better. All the enlightened rulers of Europe show increasing disposition to appreciate the national importance of science, and to recognize the obligation resting upon them to facilitate its progress, when need may arise, with the national resources.

Just now we have been reminded of the subject by an address lately delivered to the French Academy of Science by the celebrated savant, M. FAYE, in which he dwells with great complacency or even enthusiasm upon the immediate practical results of scientific research, and upon the recognition of their utility by the French government in the form of pecuniary appropriations for their promotion. He refers particularly to a recent vote of funds by the National Assembly to enable French astronomers to participate with the astronomers of other nations in observing the approximate transit of the planet Venus across the sun's disk—"a competition" says M. FAYE, "which the heavens open every century for all nations in which science is held in honor." The phenomenon, as the reader may know, occurs only twice in about a hundred years, and as both transits take place within about eight years of each other, a long period elapses without the event. Captain Cook made his famous voyage to Tahiti, at the expense of the British government, to observe the transit of June 3, 1769. The great event will occur again on the 9th of December in the present year, and it will be watched, and pointed out the many difficulties by which he (Bishop Tozer) was surrounded through want of outside support, he not having the assistance of a single clergyman."

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines has come to the surface again, not in hopeless, out of the quicksands which survived everybody who understood it, but in a new one growing out of that. One of her attorneys sued her for five thousand dollars fees, and she successfully resisted the claim by setting up in defense the law of limitations.

S. H. Pairo, late City Attorney of Mobile, Alabama, was last week convicted of burglary and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. When asked by the Court if he had anything to say, he replied "No," and Judge Moulton passed the sentence without making any remarks.

Joaquin Miller has reached London, where he is again being lionized. His last poem is not a success, and he has a novel at his publisher's awaiting his orders to issue.

Now let the Grand Duke Alexis break his heart. The "beautiful young lady" with whom he delighted to dance at St. Louis, and with whom he "fell in love," has married "another feller." The Kansas papers contain accounts of the recent nuptials of Miss Sallie Shannon, daughter of Governor Wilson Shannon, of Lawrence, to Mr. John A. Walsh, a young St. Louis millionaire. They were married with great pomp at the Catholic Church at Lawrence, a Catholic Bishop officiating.

Kodama, the Japanese who was baptized by Dr. Newman at Washington, last spring, has almost entirely given up the study of law for that of theology. Kodama declares his intention of establishing a Methodist church in Japan, of which he is himself to be pastor.

The bale of cotton which citizens of Savannah gave to Miss Lydia Thompson was lately sold in St. Louis for the benefit of a charitable society. It is cheering to know that this object will be no longer carried about the country as an advertisement.

Canine Memory.

One day this week a man accompanied by his little son drove onto Court street in a sleigh for the purpose of getting a pair of boots for the boy. The purchase was effected in one of the shoe stores and the man and boy took their places in the sleigh. Just at this moment a handsome Newfoundland dog came along at the end of a chain, the other end of which was in the grasp of an individual who supposed he was the owner of the animal. But as soon as "Rover," or whatever his name may be, saw the party in the sleigh he broke away, and jumping in, he covered the man with caresses and seemed exuberant with joy. His master attempted to call him out of the sleigh, but he only responded with snappings and growlings. The man on the sidewalk said he must have his dog. "You can take him—if you can get him," replied the man in the sleigh. A little war of words ensued, attracting a small crowd, in which it came out that the dog was stolen about a year ago and had now discovered and recognized his old master, who said to the claimant, who had purchased him not long before, "take him if you can get him." But he couldn't. The dog was then put out of the sleigh and joyfully followed his old master home.—*Boston Herald.*

Delirium Tremens from One Drink.

[From the Evansville (Ind. Journal.)

A young man connected with one of the heaviest grocery houses in this city, was engaged during the greater part of Monday in receiving and marking goods on the levee, and becoming thoroughly chilled, was recommended when he came in to take a drink of spirits. As the house in which he is engaged keeps no liquors open, the young man took a sampling tube, and knocking the bung from a barrel of brandy, took a drink through the tube or "thief." In a very few minutes he was quite insensible, and was carried to the station house. Dr. Magenis answered a call, and found the young man reeling under the influence of delirium tremens, the delirium continuing throughout the night. Yesterday morning upon the patient was out of danger. The extraordinary effect of the liquor is in part attributed to the fact that the cask had lain unopened in the store for more than two years, and that in drinking he inhaled the long pent-up vapor that had accumulated in the barrel.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDING MATERIAL.

Plaster of Paris Put to a New Use.

Plaster-of-Paris has long been known as a fire-proof material. It is easily cast in molds in any desired form. It is cheap. Mixed in proper proportions with other materials it may be made in blocks as capable of resisting pressure as good brick. In Europe, it is used extensively in building, for partition walls, etc. A company in Chicago has obtained a patent and began manufacturing what it calls plaster fire-proof castings, for partition walls. These castings are simply hollow blocks of plaster, mixed, perhaps, with some kind of cement and sand. Recently this company had a test of their new material before a committee of architects, builders, the Fire Commissioners, Board of Public Works, Fire Marshal and Wardens of the Board of Underwriters, and others. Several rooms were constructed of the blocks, sides, floor and top being of the fire-proof material. One room was filled with straw, which was set on fire. Three cords of fire-wood were set on fire in another room. In the third room a dinner table was set, at which the party ate while the fire was raging. The walls were only seven and a half inches thick and the sides toward the flames were "came to a glowing white heat, yet no thing on through. Indeed, the thermometer in which the outside of the wall of the thermometer fire was indicated zero, party dined indicated in the room where." The walls did not crack, only 42 above brake, only the smooth white caleine, or "smoked and the usual "hard finish, peeled off. By replacing that, the walls finish be as good as new again. These facts, with a very high recommendation by the plaster blocks, are certified to in the report of the committee. The report says that, with fire-proof doors and windows, the use of this material will, in their opinion, in all cases, confine any fire to the room in which it originates, and prevent its injuring the walls of the building.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The tonnage of vessels in process of construction on the Delaware river, mainly iron, amounts in the aggregate to forty-one thousand five hundred tons.

About fifty Alsatians and Lorrainers went before the French Consul in Philadelphia on New Year's day and declared their intention of remaining French citizens, in accordance with the Prussian treaty.

The joint committee on direct trade and immigration appointed by the last Georgia Legislature have reported bills to encourage direct steam communication with Europe, the organization of a bureau, &c.

A Connecticut inventor has patented a machine capable of turning out four thousand keys a day, which he thinks will be very useful if somebody else can invent an equally rapid way of making locks to fit them.

The astronomers designated by France, Germany, England and Russia to observe, in 1874, the transit of Venus, will meet next month in Congress at Paris in order to determine the exact points of observation.

A convention of the delegates from the Southern and Western States is called to meet at Augusta, Georgia, February 2, in support of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal project.

The following instance of courage during a small-pox scare is worthy of special note: Walking along the street one day, a Boston lady felt sure that she had received the infection from a passing person, and wrote a note to her family stating the trouble, and that she was going to reside in an unoccupied house at Billreica till the danger was over. She received two attendants, took possession of the house, in ten days was taken down with the disease, passed through the various stages, recovered, and is now at home, happy that her family have escaped the disease through her devotion.

Can steam ignite? is a great question now, and is one which seems not unreasonable—that steam pipes will not directly set fire to adjacent woodwork, but beyond question do dry the wood until it is inflammable to the last degree.

A lady, upon whom a Professor of the University of Naples has twice performed the operation of transfusion of blood direct from the arteries of a lamb, is experiencing great benefit from it. The Professor has been requested to send an account of this important operation to the Medical Scientific Academy of Paris, and also to that of St. Petersburg.

The hide of the great "war elephant," Romeo, formerly the property of Adam Forepaugh, has been tanned in the most approved style, and will occupy no little space in the collection of curiosities of the Chicago Academy of Sciences. The hide contains 212 square feet; weight 743 pounds, and average thickness three-quarters of an inch. During the process of tanning the services of eighteen men were required to handle it, while simmering in the vats.

PERSONAL.

Quite a number of weddings will come off at Washington in the course of the next few weeks. The first will be that of General Foster, of the United States Engineers, to Miss Nannie Davis, of Washington. General Foster is a gentleman and has both means and may be, saw the party in the sleigh he broke away, selected by the Secretary of War for his examination. A design and drawings of the bridge, and plan and map of the location, giving, for the space of at least one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore lines at high and low water, the direction of the current at all stages and the soundings accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject by the Secretary of War; and if the Secretary of War is satisfied that the provisions of the law have been complied with in regard to locating the building of the piers may be at once commenced; but if it shall appear that the conditions prescribed by this act cannot be complied with at the location where it is desired to construct the bridge, the Secretary of War shall, after considering any remonstrances filed against the building of said bridge, and furnishing copies of such remonstrances to the board of engineers provided for in this act, detail a board composed of three experienced officers of the corps of engineers, to examine the case, and may, on their recommendation, authorize such modifications in the requirements of this act as to location and piers as will permit the construction of the bridge; not, however, diminishing the width of the span contemplated by this act; provided, That the free navigation of the river be not materially injured thereby.

SEC. 3. That all parties owning, occupying, or operating bridges over the Ohio river, shall maintain, at their own expense, from sunset to sunrise throughout the year such lights on their bridges as may be required by the Lighthouse board for the security of navigation; and all persons owning, occupying, or operating any bridge over the Ohio river, shall, in any event, maintain all lights on their bridge that may be necessary for the security of navigation.

FRUIT GARDEN.

A fruit garden is better if made separate from the vegetable garden, but to many this will seem a needless waste of room. The majority of farmers and gardeners take advantage of every available space between the rows of trees and small fruits. More thorough and careful culture can be given the trees and small fruits if the ground is not occupied with vegetables. A fruit garden should be situated in a well-sheltered spot, and where the soil is easily drained, either naturally or artificially. In selecting varieties, due regard should be had to both early and late sorts, so that the crops will cover as long a season as possible. If farmers would have their sons remain upon the farm, they should pay more attention to the cultivation of choice fruit and vegetables, and try to create in them an interest for horticulture as well as farming. Very little can be done now except to make plans to be executed in the spring, and occasionally, when a mild day comes, to prune the grape-vines, gooseberries, and such small fruits and trees as require it.—*Am. Ag.*

A Good Thing Duly Appreciated.

No beneficial revolution ever goes backward; and this maxim is as invariable in medicine as in politics. The advent of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, twenty years ago, produced a revolution in the treatment of a large class of ailments, and that revolution has ever since been in the full tide of successful experiment. If that tide has borne the proprietors of the celebrated specific on to fortune, it has also borne thousands of human beings, who were languishing under the effects of disease, weak and helpless, out of the depths of despondency into the paradise of health and cheerfulness. It is no exaggeration to say, that to the vigor, the regularity of habit of body, the good appetite and perfect digestion, acquired under the operation of this unequaled tonic and corrective, multitudes of people in every walk of life, who had been vainly physicked in the usual way, owe the blessings of renewed health and the prospect of prolonged life.

CONSUMPTION.

This fearful disease that carries off its thousands every year in almost every clime, and which, to the inexperienced practitioners of medicine, has been such a monster, has received such a serious check in its devastating march, by the prescription prepared by

REV. E. A. WILSON.

This reverend gentleman was himself a great sufferer, and can, therefore, sympathize with the afflicted. He has found a cure which, has a tried and proven, he can confidently recommend. This is no new thing, got up to deceive the suffering, but a discovery, Rev. Mr. Wilson is well known, and his remedy has been before the public for the last ten years, during which time it has had unbounded success, he has built up a reputation which is an honor to his philanthropy.—*Richmond Times.*

Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania,
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Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,

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Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of Rules, &c., furnished at the office.

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EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

At Chester, Delaware county, Pa.
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RE-OPENS WEDNESDAY, January 8th, 1873.

Thorough Instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematics and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English. For Circulars apply to CHARLES H. FAULKNER, No. 76 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, Prest. P. M. A.

The African Slave Trade.

The *India Times* contains some interesting particulars concerning the African slave trade, from which it appears that the inhabitants of India have the greatest share in this business, and that there are large numbers of Parsees and other classes of Hindoo merchants in Zanzibar, Mozambique, Madagascar, and other places, living with African mistresses, who are doing a thriving business with the western coast of India. It is stated that these Indian traders proceed secretly into the interior of Africa to catch their slaves. Ivory being a commodity commonly received on the coast, these traders carry on the slave trade under cover of the ivory trade. It flourishes best in the districts under Portuguese dominion. As Great Britain is now moving vigorously to suppress this trade, we may reasonably expect that she will first of all bring her India-African subjects to a speedy reckoning, and that the spacious ivory business will soon begin to wane.

RIVER BRIDGES.

The Proposed General Law to Regulate the Building of Bridges Across the Ohio.

Following is the full text of the bridge bill passed in the present session of Congress:

AN ACT to authorize the construction of bridges across the Ohio river, and to prescribe the dimensions of the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any persons or corporations, having lawful authority therefor, may thereafter erect bridges across the Ohio river, for railroad or other uses, upon compliance with the provisions and requirements of this act.

SEC. 2. That every bridge hereafter erected across the Ohio river, above the mouth of the Big Sandy, shall have at least one span of a height of not less than ninety feet above low water, and of not less than forty feet above the highest water, measured to the bottom chord of the bridge; that every bridge hereafter erected across the Ohio river below the mouth of the Big Sandy shall have at least one span of not less than one hundred feet of a height after, and of not less than forty feet above highest water, measured to the bottom chord of the bridge; that this high span shall give a clear opening of at least four hundred feet between the piers, measured at right angles to the current at every stage, and that it shall be placed over the main channel of the river used by boats during ordinary stages of water: *Provided, however*, that any one company, lawfully authorized by the States of West Virginia and Ohio, is hereby authorized to construct a bridge across the Ohio river, from the city of Wheeling, in the State of West Virginia, to the opposite side of said river within the State of Ohio, with a span over the main channel of not less than three hundred and fifty feet in length, and in all other respects conformable and subject to the provisions of this act, so far as the same are applicable to bridges about the mouth of the Big Sandy. *And provided*, That in case this high span is not over the low water channel, suitable arrangements be made elsewhere to permit the passage of single boats under the bridge at low water; that all bridges over the Ohio river, below the Covington and Cincinnati suspension bridge, shall have, in addition to the high span prescribed above, a pivot-draw, giving two clear openings of one hundred and sixty feet each, measured at right angles to the current at the average stage of water in the river, and located in a part of the bridge that can be safely and conveniently reached at that stage, and that said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the stationary spans of said bridge, except when trains are passing over the same; but in no case shall such necessity be used to operate the said draw before or after the passage of trains.

SEC. 3. That the piers of the high span and the piers of the draw shall be built parallel with the current at that stage of the river which is most important for navigation, and that no rip-raps or other outside protection for imperfect foundation will be permitted in the channel way of the high span, or of the draw openings.

SEC. 4. That any person, company or corporation authorized to construct a bridge across the Ohio river shall give notice, by publication for one week in newspapers having a wide circulation, in not less than two newspapers in the cities of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville for bridges, above the mouth of the Big Sandy, and in the cities of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans for bridges below the mouth of the Big Sandy, and shall submit to the Secretary of War for his examination, a design and drawings of the bridge, and plan and map of the location, giving, for the space of at least one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore lines at high and low water, the direction of the current at all stages and the soundings accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject by the Secretary of War; and if the Secretary of War is satisfied that the provisions of the law have been complied with in regard to locating the building of the piers may be at once commenced; but if it shall appear that the conditions prescribed by this act cannot be complied with at the location where it is desired to construct the bridge, the Secretary of War shall, after considering any remonstrances filed against the building of said bridge, and furnishing copies of such remonstrances to the board of engineers provided for in this act, detail a board composed of three experienced officers of the corps of engineers, to examine the case, and may, on their recommendation, authorize such modifications in the requirements of this act as to location and piers as will permit the construction of the bridge; not, however, diminishing the width of the span contemplated by this act; provided, That the free navigation of the river be not materially injured thereby.

SEC. 5. That all parties owning, occupying, or operating bridges over the Ohio river, shall maintain, at their own expense, from sunset to sunrise throughout the year such lights on their bridges as may be required by the Lighthouse board for the security of navigation; and all persons owning, occupying, or operating any bridge over the Ohio river, shall, in any event, maintain all lights on their bridge that may be necessary for the security of navigation.

SEC. 6. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made than for transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridge and the United States shall have the right of way for postal telegraph purposes across any such bridge, and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the navigation of said river, created by the construction of any bridge under this act, the cause or question arising may be tried before the District Court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said structure or bridge may be.

SEC. 7. That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the future construction of bridges, is hereby expressly reserved, without any liability of the government for damages on account of the alteration or amendment of this act, or on account of the prevention or requiring the removal of any such obstructions; and if any change be made in the plan of construction of any bridge constructed under this act, during the progress of the work thereon or before the completion of such bridge, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and any change in the construction, or any alteration of any such bridge may be directed at any time by Congress, shall be made at the cost and expense of the owners thereof.

SEC. 8. That joint resolution number ten, approved April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Ohio river at Paducah, be, and the same hereby is, repealed.

SEC. 9. That the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the better security of life on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," &c., approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, so far as they relate to the limitation of steam pressure of steamboats used exclusively for towing and carrying freight on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, are hereby so far modified as to substitute for such boats one hundred and fifty pounds of steam pressure in place of one hundred and ten pounds, as provided in said act for the standard pressure upon standard boilers of forty-two inches diameter, and of plates of one-quarter of an inch in thickness; and such boats may, on the written permit of the supervising inspector of the district in which such boats shall carry on their business for a period of twelve months from and after the passage of this act, be permitted to carry steam above the standard pressure of one hundred and ten pounds, but not exceeding the standard pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch. J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved, December 17, 1872.
U. S. GRANT.

A TEMPERATE CONGRESS.

Not a Drunkard in Either House.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Journal* writes: Time was when, perhaps, it might have been a compliment to have been a drunkard. But those were days when forensic eloquence was introduced and supplemented by the whisky glass upon the member's desk, and when Puritan preachers braced themselves to proclaim the "damnation of hell" by the substantial inspiration of whisky toddy. Now the only approach to a public use of stimulants in Congress is the silent urn of tea in the House lobby and the two modest cups of mixed toddy which grace either end of the Speaker's table. The change in public exhibitions of intemperance among our leading men is not less marked than is his difference in the character of the recognition given to stimulants by Congress. It is not so many years since it would require little less than a miracle than to recount the drunkards in Congress. At nearly the same time there were three confirmed inebriates holding seats in the United States Senate. And, although there are many public men who look upon "the wine when it is red," and white, and golden yellow, I do not know of a man in or either house of Congress who can be called a drunkard. I do not know of a man holding a position of any considerable prominence in the government service who is addicted to inebriate habits. There are now hundreds of clerks here, some of whom have at times something in their pockets, and little in their heads. The summer crop is made up of these clerks. But the drunkenness among them is by no means as considerable as has been described. I do not know that there are more young men of dissolute habits among government clerks here than may be found among a smaller number of young men in similar employments in commercial cities. And there are hundreds of young men here who, with scanty salaries, uncertain tenure of office, fair abilities and large families, have saved money by temperance and economy to buy themselves good homes, and will transmit honorable names to their children, in spite of the wholesale aspersions which are cast upon their class.

CONSUMPTION.

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REV. E. A. WILSON.

This reverend gentleman was himself a great sufferer, and can, therefore, sympathize with the afflicted. He has found a cure which, has a tried and proven, he can confidently recommend. This is no new thing, got up to deceive the suffering, but a discovery, Rev. Mr. Wilson is well known, and his remedy has been before the public for the last ten years, during which time it has had unbounded success, he has built up a reputation which is an honor to his philanthropy.—*Richmond Times.*

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1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
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6. It will cure Consumption and Dyspepsia!
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PAPOMA!!!

Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.

Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.

Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

BAKING BREAD.

The heat of the oven and besides being equally diffused should continue regular. The heat is right when flour sprinkled on the oven bottom turns brown gradually, and too great if the flour chars black directly; for then it will produce a thick crust, often burnt, while the interior of the loaf is undone. The crumb is cooked at the boiling point, two hundred and twelve degrees, and might be done in a steam chamber as well as an oven but for the crust, which, we all love so well that we are not willing to dispense with it for any inexpensive mode of cooking than the oven. The heat of the oven swells a well raised lump of dough to about double the size by the expansion of carbonic acid and by steam arising from the moisture in the loaf and by the vaporizing of the alcohol distilled in the process of baking to the amount of one quarter of one per cent. of the weight of bread.

A well raised loaf of bread is more than half cavities. The loss of weight in baking depends upon the quality of flour and size of the loaf. A one pound loaf will generally require one pound six ounces of dough. A six pound loaf requires seven pounds of dough. This shows that it is the most economical to bake loaves.

If you wish to prevent baking a hard crust, you can do so by rubbing the loaf after it is shaped for the oven with a little butter, just enough to varnish the surface. The crust, however, if not burnt, is always eaten with satisfaction, its bitter taste being preferred by many persons. The crust, which is dry and crisp upon new bread, grows soft and moist after a day or two. Some housewives always wrap their loaves in wet cloths when taken from the oven, to prevent the crust from continuing to get drier. There is no need of this because the moisture of the crumb soon softens the crust, and frequently leaves the crumb too dry. When this is the case return the loaf to the oven in company with a dish of hot water. The average quantity of water in well baked loaves is about forty-five per cent.

The best flour contains six to ten per cent. of water. The reason that spring wheat flour makes moister bread than winter wheat is because it contains more gluten, and that being once thoroughly wet in mixing the dough, is retentive of the water, even after it has lost its high, adhesive qualities in passing from dough into well baked bread crumbs. A portion of the starch of the dough also retains water by being converted by the baking process into gum. The loaf will retain much more moisture, and consequently be better bread, if it rests over immediately upon its being placed in the oven, as it is then in a measure impervious to water, and shuts in all that the interior of the loaf contains.

POULTRY.

A Vermont correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says he has kept his fowls during summer, for the last five or six years, in portable coops on the grass, moving them each morning. He finds the plan convenient and profitable. His coops are cheaply and easily made. They are twelve feet long by four feet wide on the ground, the sides running to a point at the top. About four feet at one end is inclosed for a roosting place, and less space at the other end for nests. The strengthen the sides he nails a strip half way up on each side, the ends of which extend so as to form handles for moving the coop. In such a coop he keeps ten to twelve hens and cock. They are allowed to run at large when they will do no damage, but during most of the summer are kept in the coop.

FACTS CONCERNING BEES.

When the queen bee is forcibly taken away from the hive, says the *American Bee Journal*, the bees which are near her at the time do not appear sensible of her absence, and the labors of the hive are carried on as usual for a time. It is seldom before the lapse of an hour that the working bees begin to manifest any symptoms of uneasiness. They are then observed to quit the larvæ which they had been feeding, and to run about in great agitation to and fro; and on meeting with such of their companions as are not yet aware of the disaster which has befallen them, they communicate the intelligence by crossing their antennæ and striking lightly with them. The bees which receive the intelligence in the loaf and by the vaporizing of the alcohol distilled in the process of baking to the amount of one quarter of one per cent. of the weight of bread.

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, January 6, 1873.

The week opens with an active demand for money among city merchants, called forth by the necessity of making up their statements preparatory to the usual quarterly settlements. Some country bankers are in town buying city paper at round rates and report that their deposits are increasing since the active movement in wool following the Boston fire, and the rapid marketing of the pork crop since the cold weather has set in. Everybody is predicting easy money in the immediate future, having been so prediction for the past two weeks, while the market is not as stringent as it was, money is by no means easy to get.

The coal men are anxiously watching the ice in the Allegheny river, which still runsout in heavy masses, preventing any boats from starting down the river. Should this continue and the cold weather set in again we may be disappointed in getting out any large amount of coal to the lower river cities.

—Owing to the fact that the New York wires have not been working to-day we have to omit our usual report of that market.

—We clip the following from the *London Economist*, the leading financial paper of England, in reference to the "reserve clause" in our National Banking law. It will be seen that they see the same objections to the law which we have so frequently made it:

"The weak points of the system, as illustrated by the breach of the law which has just occurred in the case of the New York banks, are very apparent. There is no penalty—no fine to be inflicted—unless the banks can be proved to have lent out the reserve. There is no sound principle in a system which requires a reserve of 25 per cent., while it allows that reserve to be lent and locked up in the same securities exactly convertible into—that is, certain effectually to destroy—the reserve. Under the system, even a reserve of 25 per cent., as in the case of the bank of England, is altogether illusory. The banker knows too much is required of solvency and too little of capital, and so he lends it out. The strain is generally thrown on the New York banks, as will be seen by the returns of some of their partners, and the reserve in those of other banks. Thus the New York banks which fail to comply with the requirement of the law are not to be allowed to serve then the other banks which have not failed.

"When the banks—or rather the bankers—who are not to increase their liabilities in any way, or divide any profits, until the required proportion is restored. This will compel the banks to stop new loans when they are under their minimum. They cannot contain however for that would increase their liabilities, and the first effect of a new loan to a customer is also an increase of liability, a banker leading by placing the money to his customer's credit, so that it immediately increases his liability. Such a provision, we should think, would do the maximum of mischief in the event of any cause to produce a panic. The true policy for bankers—especially for bankers' banks, in panic times, is to lend freelier, to use the reserve which they have accumulated in good times; but the American law says the banks are not to lend. The existence of such a provision will undoubtedly very apt to increase the general apprehensiveness when anything goes wrong. The act of 1844 intended to restrict the issue of banks of England may have no notes to lend in its banking department; but the American law is worse, for it prohibits the banks from lending the money which they have.

"Our conclusion is that, on the whole, the regulation of the American banking system—that the banks shall keep a certain per centage of their reserve against all liabilities in cash—is very far from a success. It lays down a hard and fast line, which fetters some banks and is superfluous for others, while it can hardly be said, looking at the strain upon the New York banks, that it suffices to secure an ample reserve in the proper quarters. The fixing of a definite proportion of 25 per cent. is, in truth, rather likely to mislead than otherwise. At the same time, to say now business when the banks are below their minimum proportion, the banks which carry that minimum are apt to be deterred from making a free use of it, and this will be an aggravation of any panic which may arise. In this view, the more 25 per cent. appears to be especially mischievous. As the experience of the Bank of England has shown, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is apt to change very rapidly, and one of the most powerful causes is the precautionary borrowing which takes place when people borrow money not for immediate use, but to have it in hand in case the very kind of borrowing which it is most essential not to prevent, as a check to it when it may arise. The true and sufficient method is to require a reserve of a certain definite sum, irrespective of the liabilities, and to require at all times a certain proportion of the reserve to the liabilities, are both equally dangerous regulations—but, of the two, the latter is the more dangerous. We at present fear that in times of difficulty, the American banking system may prevent banks for carrying out its objects which, on this side, to close are our relations with America, it will be impossible for us to be in full sense."

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Central	57	Phila. and Erie	21½
Reading	100½	Lehigh Navigation	84½
United Co.'s of N. J.	120½	Lehigh Valley	57½
Oil Creek & A. V. R. R.	94½	Cam. and Amboy	134
Lehigh Val. R. R. 1st mort.	97	Cam. and Amboy Transport'n	47

The following dividends are announced

Western Savings Bank ..... 3 per cent.
Penn Avenue Trust Co. semi-annual ..... 5 per cent.
Bank of Pittsburgh (semi-annual) ..... 5 per cent.
Tradesmen's National Bank ..... 5 per cent.
First National Bank (quarterly) ..... 5 per cent.
City Bank (semi-annual) ..... 5 per cent.
Wylie Avenue Savings Bank (four months) ..... 5 per cent.
Monongahela Incline Plane Co. (semi-annual) ..... 5 per cent.
Allegheny Bridge Co. (semi-annual) ..... 5 per share.
Arsenal Bank (semi-annual) ..... 5 per cent.
Mechanics and Manufacturers' Savings Bank (semi-annual) ..... 5 per cent.
American Bank (semi-annual) ..... 5 per cent.
Masonic Insurance Co. (semi-annual) ..... 5 per cent.
Farmers National Bank (quarterly) ..... 4 per cent.
Artisans Savings Bank ..... 3 per cent.
Allegheny National Bank (semi-annual) ..... 5 per cent.
Ewald Street Bridge Company ..... $1.50 per share.
Mechanics National Bank (semi-annual) ..... 5 per cent.
United Savings Bank ..... 5 per cent.
Second National Bank, Allegheny, (semi-annual) ..... 5 per cent.
Dollar Savings Bank, Allegheny, (five months) ..... 4 per cent.
Real Estate Bank, Allegheny, (semi-annual) ..... 5 per cent.
Enterprise Insurance Company ..... $1 on per share.
Eastern Co. Company (monthly) ..... 1 per cent.
Monongahela Savings Bank ..... 5 per cent.
National Trust Company (semi-annual) ..... 5 per cent.
Duquesne Savings Bk semi-annual ..... 5 per cent.

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

January 4.—The market continues very firm for all kinds, with an active demand from consumers. Sales 400 bales at 30@32½c for choice; 27@29c for prime; 25@26c for fair; 23@24c for ordinary; 20@22c for old and inferior. Prices from London advise a further advance there of 5s.

Receipts for the week	Bales.
Receipts for the corresponding week, 1871	900
Total receipts since Sept. 1st, 1872	31,500
Total receipts for same period in 1871	21,500
Imports for the week	1,322
Total imports since Sept. 1st, 1872	10,460
Total exports since Sept. 1st, 1872	1,915

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 6, 1873.

RESIN.—The market presents few new features in the rulings of prices. The grand time coming" has not yet arrived, but will "ere long. Flour is in light supply, and choice Minnesotas are firm. The supply of wheat is still meager. The supply of corn and oats is fair. Rye is in good demand. Timothy seed will be, in navigable order, and, therefore, we look for a revival in trade generally. Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless stated otherwise.

APPLES—Choice cooking and eating apples are held at $3 25@3 50 ₿ bbl; inferior $2 00@2 25. Reported 464 bbls.

ASHES—Pearl s 1bs1like; pots 10c; soda ash 4¼ @5c; refined 6@6½c; nitrate soda 4¼@5c; arsenic 10@10½c.

BEER—Cleveland white $2 ₿ bbl; eastern $1 75. LARD OIL—No 1 extra boglie ₿ gallon; No 2 do, Mill Feed—Sales bran at $1 00@1 05 ₿ cwt.; middlings $1 20@1 25; $2 80 ₿ ton; finer $3 00@3 50; mixed $1 30 @1 40.

BEANS—Choice hands 12c ₿ lb.

BUTTER—We quote prime to choice at 32@36c; fair to good 30@31; common 10@12.

BRANDY—Fine white fruit $2 75@3 00 per bushel; common $2 00.

BROOMS—$1 75@2 00 ₿ dozen.

BAGGING—Kentucky 1¼@1½c; jute 1¼@1½c; Hemp 1¼@1½c.

BAGGING AND PROVISIONS—The market is a shade firmer on the following figures. We quote: Sugar cured hams 13½c; sugar cured shoulders 7½c; plain shoulders 6c; fat sides 8½c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 8½c; breakfast bacon 11½c; dried beef hams pure $14 50; ham sausage 10c; loaf lard, in tins 9c; kettle rendered 10½c; pure leaf lard, in half bbls, $6 75; in kegs $7 40. Receipts bacon—pieces 2 tierces 13.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams; clear sides 6½c; shoulders 5½c. Lard 7@7½c per lb.

CIDER—Standard apple $5 25@5 50 per bbl; Boston's hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosendale $4 00@4 25.

CHEESE—We quote full cream at 14½@15c; star 15½ @16c; model 12c ₿ lb.

CRACKERS—Pittsburgh Crackers 6½c ₿ lb; Ohio Goshen 15½@16c; Dairy 13½@14c; Factory 14½ @15c. Receipts light.

CANDLES—Sperm, by quality, at $5@7 per lb.

CRANBERRIES—Choice berries find a ready market at $12@13 ₿ bbl; cultivated and common $9@10 ₿ bbl.

CARBON OIL—Round lots, standard brands, at 30@32c; package lots 35@40c ₿ gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales are reported at $3 ₿ case. Demand light.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, 7@8c; peeled 10@11c; apples, choice, 6@6½c; fair to good, 5½@6c.

DRIED BEEF—The market is fully supplied, with sales at 10@10½c ₿ lb.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese selling to the trade at 74@75c ₿ lb, with the usual advance for small lots.

FISH—We quote prime fresh eggs at 30@32c; packed 25@28c ₿ dozen.

FLOUR—Extra white $6 50@7 ₿ half barrel; superfine, white, $5@5 50 per barrel; No. 1 bay $4 75@5 00; No. 2 do $4 25@4 50; No. 3 do $4 00@4 25; in small packages, $4 75, and $7 in odds; low end fish $6 00@7 for medium; new Labrador split $5 50@ 5 75; new Labrador $7 50@8 00.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 1,371 bbls. The market firm, and stocks on hand light. Prices are without change, with the exception of choice Minnesotas which have advanced $2 ₿ bbl, red winters having held all the time. Spring and spring wheat flours at $7 25@8 25; rye flour $5 25@5 50; buckwheat flour 4@4 25.

GRAIN—We have no change to note in prices, and give the following as the ruling figures of the market:

Wheat—Knights yellow (extra) Kniphals extra O Wright's Democrat, Kniphals' Reindeer O Hogg's A A A extra, C. 11[illegible] extra C 12[illegible] A Hogg's extra select, Hogg's Diamond extra, Hogg's Queen, Hogg's fair, powdered 12c; cut loaf 14½c; New Orleans, prime to choice, loaf 11½c.

STARCH—Pure white fancy 8½@9c ₿ pound; good, 7½@8½c; fair, 7@7½c; common, 6½@7c; corn starch, 7@8½c; fair, 7@7½c; common, 6½c.

SYRUPS—Fair to prime 40@45c ₿ gallon; choice 50@55c; New Orleans, prime to choice, 70@75c.

SALERATUS—Dwight's cap and cap and pearl, 6½@7c; Church's, 6½@7c; Hancock's, 6½@7c; Taylor's, 6½@7c; Vulcan, 6½@7c; Wilson's, 6½@7c; Hotchkiss', 6½@7c; Hungerford's, 6½@7c; Cap Sal Soda, 4½@5c; Newark, 4½@5c; Kentucky, 4½@5c; Pittsburgh, 4½@5c; Arbuckle's, 4½@5c; Church's, 4½@5c; Hancock's, 4½@5c; Taylor's, 4½@5c; Vulcan, 4½@5c; Wilson's, 4½@5c; Hotchkiss', 4½@5c; Hungerford's, 4½@5c; Cap Sal Soda, 4½@5c; Newark, 4½@5c; Kentucky, 4½@5c; Pittsburgh, 4½@5c; Arbuckle's, 4½@5c.

SALT—Sales extra No 1 at $1 65 per bbl; No 2 $1 55.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 00 ₿ case of 6 dez.

SPICES—Cloves $1 00@1 05; cassia 65@70c; pepper 20@22c; allspice 15@16c; nutmegs 80@90c ₿ gallon.

TALLOW—Sales 11½@12c ₿ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 90@92c ₿ gall.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, January 7, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market has undergone no change since our last issue, and is still quoted at Parker's at $2 25 per barrel. This is, beyond question, a low figure, and if prices get any lower the barrel will be of equal value with the oil. Prices at all points in the oil region are nominal and very uncertain.

REFINED.

The market remains unchanged as relates to prices, and is still very much depressed. We could not record set learn of any transactions.

OIL BARRELS

are unchanged. We omit figures.

(By Western Union Line.)

TITUSVILLE, January 6.—The *Courier* says: The market on Saturday was more dull and weak than it was on Friday. On the former day the price for crude was from 3 to 4 cents. There was some inquiry for oil by eastern refiners, but no transactions of any importance were reported. The shipping of crude was pretty at about $2 70@2 80. Parties were said could not get it at $2 from 40. The following were the sales:

200 bbls upper creek, spot	$2 65
600 bbls upper creek, spot	2 65
200 bbls upper creek, spot, confirmation plan	2 60
500 bbls upper creek, spot	2 60
1,000 bbls lower creek, spot	2 45
1,000 bbls lower creek, spot	2 45
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 35
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 35
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 30
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 30

TIDIOUTE, January 6.—Market dull; N. W. district crude no cases reported.

FOX, January 6.—The market runs at $2 75 for crude; 2 25@2 50 for refined; 1 50@1 75 for naphtha; 1 25@1 50 for benzine; 1 00@1 25 for benzole; all other points entirely nominal and unquotable.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.)

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged; sales 25 bbls.

PARKER'S, January 6.—Market quiet and firm at $2 30.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
Oil Creek & A. V. R. R. Co.	Oil Creek & A. V. R. R. Co.	1,000
Oil Creek & A. V. R. R. Co.	Oleopolis Oil Works	154
Oil Creek & A. V. R. R. Co.	Veata Oil Works	154
Oil Creek & A. V. R. R. Co.	Verona Oil Works	154
P. & A. Gray	Cochran Yard	1,284
Oil Creek & A. V. R. R. Co.	Allegheny Oil Works	309
S. B. Duncan	Sinbeam Oil Works	148
S. B. Duncan	Hutchinson Oil Works	154
S. B. Duncan	Dutchinson Oil Works	308
Hutchinson & B.	Petrolia Oil Works	160
Total		4,054

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Citizens' Oil Works	271	Oleopolis Oil Works 154
Vesta Oil Works	154	Peerless Oil Works 154
Verona Oil Works	154	Duquesne Oil Works 699
Sunbeam Oil Works	148	Petrolia Oil Works 772
Hutchinson Oil Wks	308	
Total		4,054

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

January 4.—The iron market is quiet and comparatively little has been done the past week. Mail advices from England confirm the cable reports of an advance of from 15 shillings to £1 per ton for refined bar iron. In the Boston market prices remain unchanged, but are firmer than before the advance abroad. So far as we can learn very few orders have been sent out for bar iron during the time in which low rates have been in force, but the effect has reduced the placing of orders on American account to any extent. English sellers take of still further advances, but it is difficult to predict the future course of the market. Scotch pig is firmer under advices of an upward tendency since the demand for both American and Scotch pig is light, but an improved demand is looked for in a few weeks. Reports from Pennsylvania speak of a dull market, with very heavy accumulations of pig iron. The holders are quite firm, and no sales are reported. Holders of the bulk are likely, as a rule, to be able to carry their stocks until the demand increases, when steel and galvanized iron are quoted and sell at last quotations.

We quote yard lots of American at $26 00@28 00 ₿ ton; refining No 2 at $24 00, and No 1 at $26 00. Scotch is held firmly. We quote Eglinton at $30 00@31 00 ₿ ton for the ordinary sizes, and $32 00@ 33 00 for extra sizes, according to size. Cast steel is selling at 17@18c ₿ lb, and spring steel 5@6c for American and 7@8c for English.

CINCINNATI.

[Reported by Adolph Hall & Co.]

January 6.—Pig Iron—Market quiet and unchanged. Foundries and mills gradually resuming work and a better trade is anticipated. Quotations same as last week.

NEW YORK.

January 4.—The market for scotch pig is very dull, there being at present an almost entire absence of demand, importers are firm, as the advices from abroad tend more to higher prices than to a decline, but not much business is looked for until the season is more advanced; we hear of no sales. American pig shows no change from previous reports, buyers scoring no disposition to operate beyond present necessities. Ingots are firmer, with the better market abroad; we quote new English £3@£3 5s gold, and not 5@5 10s currency. American are quiet at $64 at the works in Pennsylvania, with sales of 2,000 tons, for forward delivery, on private terms. Scrap is also firmer, and sales of new rails at $60@61 at the works, and from mark $55@56 for good 90s No 1 wrought; we hear of sales of 1,000 tons at $56 50@57 50 for the best qualities.

In porter from New York, from January 1 to January 6, 1873:

From foreign ports, tons.	Hard iron.	Pig.	Steel.	Ir.
Coastwise		591		578
Total		591		578
Same time last year	1,000 tons.	98,291 bbls.	200	264
Same time 1871	1,000 tons.	98,291 bbls.	200	264

London, December 12.—From the monthly circular of S. W. Hopkins & Co.:

EXPORT OF RAILS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

	Month ending		Eleven months ending	
	Nov. 30, 1872.	Nov. 30, 1871.	Nov. 30, 1872.	Nov. 30, 1871.
To United States	26,266	18,201	142,276	271,007
To Canada	1,200	1,200	11,000	11,000
Other Countries	20,000	17,000	177,000	141,000
Total exports	47,266	36,401	330,276	423,007
Old, from to us	6,000	11,394	4,000	99,000
Pig iron to United States	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000

Commercial Intelligence.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

January 4.—The wool market for 1872 opens well, with quite heavy transactions for the season, and an improved prospect. Prices have ruled very low for the week, sales of fleece wools having been made at even lower figures than last week, owing mainly to the want of money on the part of holders. At the close of the week there is a stronger feeling, and prices have rallied considerately, being higher than on days of. Manufacturers are in the market, and not to le a pound difference between buyer and seller is allowed to prevent sales of round lots. Stocks are very fair, and the first of January having been a holiday, holders of that day were apt to decrease the general apprehensiveness when anything goes wrong. The act of 1864 intended to restrict the issue of banks of England may have no notes to lend in its banking department; but the American law is worse, for it prohibits the banks from lending the money which they have.

Our conclusion is that, on the whole, the regulation of the American banking system—that the banks shall keep a certain per centage of their reserve against all liabilities in cash—is very far from a success. It lays down a hard and fast line, which fetters some banks and is superfluous for others, while it can hardly be said, looking at the strain upon the New York banks, that it suffices to secure an ample reserve in the proper quarters. The fixing of a definite proportion of 25 per cent. is, in truth, rather likely to mislead than otherwise. At the same time, to say now business when the banks are below their minimum proportion, the banks which carry that minimum are apt to be deterred from making a free use of it, and this will be an aggravation of any panic which may arise. In this view, the more 25 per cent. appears to be especially mischievous. As the experience of the Bank of England has shown, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is apt to change very rapidly, and one of the most powerful causes is the precautionary borrowing which takes place when people borrow money not for immediate use, but to have it in hand in case the very kind of borrowing which it is most essential not to prevent, as a check to it when it may arise. The true and sufficient method is to require a reserve of a certain definite sum, irrespective of the liabilities, and to require at all times a certain proportion of the reserve to the liabilities, are both equally dangerous regulations—but, of the two, the latter is the more dangerous. We at present fear that in times of difficulty, the American banking system may prevent banks for carrying out its objects which, on this side, to close are our relations with America, it will be impossible for us to be in full sense."

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Central	57	Phila. and Erie	21½
Reading	100½	Lehigh Navigation	84½
United Co.'s of N. J.	120½	Lehigh Valley	57½
Oil Creek & A. V. R. R.	94½	Cam. and Amboy	134
Lehigh Val. R. R. 1st mort.	97	Cam. and Amboy Transport'n	47

The following dividends are announced

Western Savings Bank ..... 3 per cent.
Penn Avenue Trust Co. semi-annual ..... 5 per cent.
Bank of Pittsburgh (semi-annual) ..... 5 per cent.
Tradesmen's National Bank ..... 5 per cent.
First National Bank (quarterly) ..... 5 per cent.
City Bank (semi-annual) ..... 5 per cent.
Wylie Avenue Savings Bank (four months) ..... 5 per cent.
Monongahela Incline Plane Co. (semi-annual) ..... 5 per cent.
Allegheny Bridge Co. (semi-annual) ..... 5 per share.
Arsenal Bank (semi-annual) ..... 5 per cent.
Mechanics and Manufacturers' Savings Bank (semi-annual) ..... 5 per cent.
American Bank (semi-annual) ..... 5 per cent.
Masonic Insurance Co. (semi-annual) ..... 5 per cent.
Farmers National Bank (quarterly) ..... 4 per cent.
Artisans Savings Bank ..... 3 per cent.
Allegheny National Bank (semi-annual) ..... 5 per cent.
Ewald Street Bridge Company ..... $1.50 per share.
Mechanics National Bank (semi-annual) ..... 5 per cent.
United Savings Bank ..... 5 per cent.
Second National Bank, Allegheny, (semi-annual) ..... 5 per cent.
Dollar Savings Bank, Allegheny, (five months) ..... 4 per cent.
Real Estate Bank, Allegheny, (semi-annual) ..... 5 per cent.
Enterprise Insurance Company ..... $1 on per share.
Eastern Co. Company (monthly) ..... 1 per cent.
Monongahela Savings Bank ..... 5 per cent.
National Trust Company (semi-annual) ..... 5 per cent.
Duquesne Savings Bk semi-annual ..... 5 per cent.

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

January 4.—The market continues very firm for all kinds, with an active demand from consumers. Sales 400 bales at 30@32½c for choice; 27@29c for prime; 25@26c for fair; 23@24c for ordinary; 20@22c for old and inferior. Prices from London advise a further advance there of 5s.

Receipts for the week	Bales.
Receipts for the corresponding week, 1871	900
Total receipts since Sept. 1st, 1872	31,500
Total receipts for same period in 1871	21,500
Imports for the week	1,322
Total imports since Sept. 1st, 1872	10,460
Total exports since Sept. 1st, 1872	1,915

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111⅜@111⅝.

NEW YORK, January 6, 1873—P. M.

MONEY.

Money firmer most of the day at 7@7 per cent coin, and closing at 6@7 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange firm at 109¾@110.

GOLD.

Gold steady; ranged from 111⅜@111⅝@111⅜, closing at 111⅜@111⅝. Loans at 5@7 per cent. Clearings $21,000,000. Treasury disbursements $488,000, coin.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments 5@8⅝ higher and strong.

U. S. comp lint ex Jn.	110⅝	6-20s, 1867 ex Jn	114
5-20s, 1862	113½	5-20s, 1865 ex Jn	113⅝
5-20s, 1865	113½	New 5 per cents	111⅜
5-20s, 1867	113⅝	10-40s	111⅜
5-20s, 1868	113⅝	Currency 6s	112½

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and strong.

Tennessee, 6s	80	North Carolina, old	32½
Tennessee, new	80	North Carolina, new	31½
Virginia, 6s	45	South Carolina, old	40
Virginia, 6s, new	45	South Carolina, new	40
Missouri 6s	93		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks quiet; improved slightly in the forenoon, will off in the afternoon and closed steady.

Canton	101¾	New Jersey, ex. div	96
Western U. T. Co.	79½	Rock Island	103¾
Pacific Mail	79⅝	St. Paul	55⅛
Adams Express	94	St. Paul pref	74⅜
Wells, Fargo & Co.	92	Wabash	24⅜
American	69½	do pref	48⅜
U. S. Express	69½	Ft. Wayne	92
New York Central	100½	Terre Haute	14
Erie	49⅝	Terre Haute, pref	34
do pref	76	Chicago & Alton	112
Harlem	114½	do pref	118
do pref	130	Illinois Central	138
Reading	100	Delaware & Lack	99
Panama	118	Hartford & Erie	5
Hudson	103⅝	Indiana Central	58
Michigan Central	96⅝	Burlington & Quincy	117
Illinois Central	138	Cleve. & Pitts.	90
Pittsburgh	89	Central Pacific	96½
Northwestern	82½	Union Pacific	90
do preferred	87¾	Grant	79
Cleveland & Col. 91	104	Income	88

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 6.—Cotton quiet; low middlings nom. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat in demand at full to fancy red $1 25@1 30. Corn firm; steady with a moderate demand. Rye dull and lower at 75c. Oats dull and lower at 40@41c. Barley unsettled; No 1 spring, 90c; No 2 do 80c. Provisions unsettled and lower. Mess pork $14 50@14 75. Lard steady; kettle 8¾@9c; steam 7¾ @8c. Bulk meats—Demand fair and prices firmer; shoulders 4½; clear rib sides 6½; clear sides 6¾. Bacon—Demand light and prices unchanged. Green meats active and lighter; sales of shoulders at 5½c; clear rib sides 6¾@ 6¾c; clear sides 7¼@7½c. Hogs strong at $3 25@3 50. Whisky—Demand fair and prices unchanged. Sales 1,000 bbls at 92c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 Maryland 1 20@1 21; No 2 do 1 18@1 19; No 1 Pennsylvania 1 20@1 21; No 2 do 1 18@1 19; No 1 Western 1 20@1 21; No 2 do 1 18@1 19; Southern by sample 1 15@1 25; Southern on grade 1 15@1 20. Corn firm; Southern white 60@61c; Southern yellow 60@61c; Western mixed 59@60c; Western yellow 60@61c. Oats firm; Pennsylvania 45@46c; Western 43@44c. Rye firm at 80@81c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Mess pork $14 50@14 75. Bacon—Shoulders 4½@4¾c; clear rib sides 6¼@6½c; clear sides 6¾@6¾c. Lard 8½@8¾c. Whisky firm at 92c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—Cotton quiet; low middlings 20c; receipts 1,000 bales; exports coastwise 1,000 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock 70,000. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn firm; mixed 70@71c; white 72@73c; yellow 72@73c. Oats firm at 50@52c. Rye firm at 80@82c. Barley nominal. Provisions firm and unchanged. Mess pork $14 50@14 75. Bacon—Shoulders 4½@4¾c; clear rib sides 6¼@6½c; clear sides 6¾@6¾c. Lard 8½@8¾c. Whisky firm at 92c.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Perry Hoge & Co.'s car—Stock & Scales, 1 car lumber; Hoge, Bro. & Co., 1 do do; Hoge & Co., 1 do do; Hoge & Co., 1 do do; Hoge

THE VERY LATEST.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Investigation No Longer Secret.

The Evidence Adduced Concerning Investments by Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6.—The testimony in the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee has been made public. Oakes Ames, after stating his connection with the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier, says:

I began by soliciting my intimate friends and men in Congress possessed of means, and capitalists in large cities. I failed to persuade Senator Grimes, John B. Alley and Samuel Hooper were willing to go in and subscribed very largely, and in these cases I offered to guarantee them against loss. Our capital stock proved inadequate and was increased several times. It was again inadequate, and again increased, and at this time obtained only by the aid of an immense bonus. Until late in '67 there were neither dividends nor profits. I was constantly at work and held out every inducement and made every representation that I believed justifiable. Precisely to whom I spoke, or who formally agreed to take shares, but not to postpone the time of payment, it is impossible to recall. When the stock was obtained, in fact, there was little talk about this. Time has not aided me in this respect, but as the time approached for payments large sums were paid for that purpose, and with which alone I could faithfully agree with. I had made, or supposed I had made, verbal agreements. I then applied and got the shares, and the agreement says two hundred and eighty, but in a transaction of such magnitude, which is confirmed by the share list, which shows two hundred and fifty allotted me. Our prospects were then flattering, and I was confident of distributing shares, to disappoint many, though I strove to use them in a way to spread our influence everywhere.

I will now speak of transactions with individuals named in the letters produced by McComb and his testimony. Colfax is one mentioned. I cannot remember which of us first mentioned the subject, but I know he wanted to get some stock. I am pretty confident he has paid me for it, though it was never transferred to him, nor can I remember ever having paid over to him any dividends. At the next session he spoke to me about the matter, and of Henry Wilson is another. There was a fund after Mrs. Wilson on the twenty-fifth anniversary of her wedding, and I was consulted about it. I, for two I recommended twenty shares of the was paid me. Thousand dollars, and stated the objection to the investment, and I felt inclined to refund what had occurred, to take it off her hands and return the money, which I did. Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire, agreed to buy many shares of stock, and received dividends upon it, but the stock was never transferred to him, although he paid for it. As to Senator Grimes I have stated all I can say respecting his connection with the business. Blaine, his wife heard Blaine's testimony in advance of mine, and my agitation on therein. He did not remember that nothing more need be said. Dawes, in December, 1869, he spoke to me to purchase a Credit Mobilier bond. I advised him to take the amount in stock of the Credit Mobilier, which I thought a better investment—that I would guarantee him from loss, with interest on his investment and take it off his hands any time he wished me to. After declining inquiries he gave me one thousand dollars to invest in stock. Some time after he came to me and asked what Mr. Bingham had asserted was true, that he and Dawes were owners of Credit Mobilier. He then said he bought the bond and take stock and the transaction was rescinded. Mr. Bingham asked me to invest some money for him in such stocks or things that I knew would pay best. I invested in twenty-five hundred dollars. I invested in twenty shares of Credit Mobilier, and I think for Bingham. Falls and Stock City Oil-refining Company stocks. I settled up him finally on May 1, 1869. I think I paid him the amount due and took the stock off his hands at his desire. As to Mr. Garfield, I agreed to get him, and I think I did get him, a share of stock until he could pay for it, or receive it. As to Mr. Kelley, I offered him a share of stock in Credit Mobilier was some negotiation, but it resulted in his not taking the stock. As to Mr. Gilfert, of Massachusetts, he never agreed to take stock. He never agreed to him, but he declined. I cannot remember I never mentioned his name to McComb, for I never had any reason to suppose he would be one of the number of Pennsylvania, as another. I recommended him to buy, and he said he would like to but had not the money. As to Mr. Bingham, I did not think I would carry it for him till he was able to pay for it. He never took any stock in Credit Mobilier as to this case of his. I made it on his own account, one thousand dollars, which he has never settled. He, I think, has never asked me for it. Before being a transaction of long standing, and of small importance to me, I have never pressed him for payment. Mr. Scofield, he frequently talked with me very early in the enterprise about having some stock in the Credit Mobilier, and I think for him, but cannot recall many others. Scofield agreed to take ten shares, and I paid for them. He afterwards took it and interest. Subsequently he became dissatisfied with it, assigning that he had heard there was a personal statement of its liability, and I told him that as I had agreed to do with him, as in almost every transaction, that I would do with him. I have not seen, I never sold any stock to him, and he never received any that I am aware of. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, also bought and paid for ten shares, and so did Senator Allison, then a member of the House. McComb swears I told him I had paid for it for Senator Conkling. It is absolutely untrue. I never said so, nor did I ever agree to get him one, nor was he ever interested in the matter.

I have now stated, I believe, the exact facts in relation, not only to all transactions, but also in relation to the names of Congress, with all the particulars so far as I can now recollect. I of course include under the word transactions every act which may subject any member of Congress became entitled to a share. As to what I said in a letter of January 25th, I can only say it is what I have stated. The letter of McComb, to which it was a reply, sought to get stock allotted to some person named, because he had promised to do so. I endeavored to explain why I could not get it. I did speak to Poster, but nothing came of that. I also showed him a member of Congress that I had endeavored to select from those to whom he had wanted stock, persons all over the country, and I desired to go on as we had done from the beginning, by making the manner interested as large as possible. That those were intended as gifts they were to pay for this letter shows.

The following is the memorandum of Oliver Blaine referred to by Ames. Blaine testified as follows: I wish to state in connection on cross-examination that I never owned a share of stock in the Credit Mobilier in my life, either by gift, purchase or in any way whatever; nor did I receive either directly or indirectly a single cent directly in any manner or shape from the Credit Mobilier, from the Union Pacific Railroad Company. No person holds, or ever did hold, for me, or in trust for me, either corporation as agent or trustee in any capacity whatever. I wish my testimony to be taken as exhaustive, so far as relates to myself, further, of phase of ownership in the Credit Mobilier or the Union Pacific Railroad Company, than at present. I desire further to state that some time in the spring of 1868, precise date I will not affirm, Oakes Ames asked me one day if I would like to purchase some stock in the Credit Mobilier. He said that it would prove a good investment, and he could sell me ten shares of stock at a rate somewhat above par, I think some one thousand and sixty dollars for the ten shares. We had some conversation in regard to the matter, and Mr. Ames told me every one of his friends to whom those shares there was a law suit either pending or threatened, though he said his right to the shares was perfect and undoubted. I concluded that I did not desire to purchase the stock, and therefore declined. In justice to Mr. Ames and myself, I will state that it never occurred to me that Mr. Ames wished to settle me of secure by influence as a Representative.

DAYTON, OHIO.

Serious Accident to a Carpenter—Funeral of Mr. Heifrich and Child—Suit for Damages by the Widow, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, OHIO, January 6, 1873.

A carpenter living in this city, named McDonald, while engaged in working on the bridge a few miles from here, just east of the city, fell a distance of twenty-five feet, breaking his arms and leg, and sustaining internal injuries which will no doubt prove fatal. He was conveyed to his home, where he lies insensible.

Spang and Cathcart, who were shot here a few days since, have so far recovered as to be about again.

J. Heifrich and daughter, who were killed by an engine on Friday, were buried yesterday, having the largest funeral in this city for some time.

A boy named John Dumish, aged twelve years, fell from a fence and had his left leg broken, and his face and head severely cut and bruised. It is feared that his leg will have to be amputated.

Mrs. Heifrich, wife of Jacob Heifrich, killed on the Short Line on Friday, will bring suit against the company for fifty thousand dollars for the loss of her husband and child.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The town of Carlisle, in Kentucky, on the line of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, containing about eight hundred inhabitants, was almost entirely consumed by fire last Saturday night. The loss is estimated at $75,000 to $100,000. The insurance companies are the principal losers.

The express safe, taken from the wreck of the disaster on the Louisville and Bowling Green Railroad, has reached Washington. It contains the charred remains of $200,000 in United States bonds, which will be examined at the Treasury for redemption.

A San Francisco detective has started east for the purpose of arresting Arnold and others connected with the diamond swindle.

The city of Bogota, capital of New Grenada, South America, has been inundated by the overflowing of two small rivers running through it. The damage is calculated at $150,000. Some lives were lost.

President Morales, of Bolivia, South America, was recently shot dead by his nephew, Gen. Daltisan was chosen as his successor.

The snow storm in portions of Missouri and Kansas, last Friday and Saturday, was the heaviest known in that section for more than twenty years. The snow lies from one to two feet deep on a level with the central and northwestern parts of Missouri, and in places it is drifted badly. All railroad trains were delayed and some of them stuck in the drifts.

The steamship Nevada, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

An Omaha dispatch says that a hunting party of Pawnee and Sioux Indians are said to have had a severe fight within the last few days on Republican River, near the Platte, Nebraska, in which seven of the North Platte were killed. Troops are reported to have started from North Platte to preserve the peace and protect settlers.

A large number of French Communists are expected to arrive in New York shortly, and their friends are preparing to give them a reception.

The trial of Mrs. Elizabeth Wharton, indicted for attempting to poison Eugene Van Ness at Baltimore in 1868, was commenced in Circuit Court of Ann Arundal county, Maryland, yesterday.

The Titusville *Evening Press* has suspended publication. The Saturday edition will be continued.

The Tennessee Legislature convened at the Capitol in Nashville yesterday, with a quorum in both Houses, but neither organized.

At the special election held yesterday in Cleveland, to vote $1,000,000 in aid of construction of the Valley Railroad, the opposition was defeated.

The William Oswald Chambers, of the British Legation, who is to marry Miss Campbell, of Washington, belongs to an old Northumberland family who have always been Catholics. It is said that when Mr. Charlton came to the United States he was pledged to marry neither an American nor a Protestant. Miss Campbell is both, but her beauty and grace proved too much for Mr. Charlton's pledge.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Deputation from Ireland Wait on the Pope and Receive the Apostolical Blessing.

ROME, January 6.—A large deputation of Roman Catholics from Ireland waited on the Pope to-day and presented an address, recounting the benefits conferred upon Ireland by the Holy See and tendering his Holiness a contribution of Peter's pence. The Pope, responding, deplored the ingratitude of the peoples who permitted the spoliation of the church. He made an exception in favor of the Irish people, whom he praised for their enduring attachment to the church, and congratulated them on the preservation of their faith. He concluded by giving the Apostolical blessing to Ireland.

Greece Adopts the Arbitration Policy.

ATHENS, GREECE, January 6.—The Greek government, on the recommendation of the Great Powers, has consented to submit the question of the Laurium mines to arbitration.

Ecclesiastical Regulation in Germany.

BERLIN, January 6.—The Ministry have settled the provisions of the bills which regulates the authority of the superior over the inferior clergy, controls the training of the latter, and sets up rules governing ecclesiastical appointments.

French-English Commercial Treaty Signed

PARIS, January 6.—The Assembly met today, but the proceedings were unimportant. The commercial treaty between France and Great Britain was finally signed by the representatives of the two governments on Saturday and now awaits final ratification.

Carlists Entering on Another Campaign.

PARIS, January 6.—The *Gazette* Catalonia on posts that Don Carlos of thousand Carlists are Saturday night. Province of Olot. The inhabitants of the province objected to the invasion of their territory, but the Carlists were determined to enter on a vigorous campaign.

Condition of Louis Napoleon.

LONDON, January 6.—Napoleon was more restless Sunday night than any night since the operation, but his physicians express them selves well satisfied with his progress. He will probably undergo a second operation

LONDON, January 6.—Napoleon had a second operation performed to-day, with favorable results.

Decrease in the Population of France.

PARIS, January 6.—The new census of France shows the population to be 36,102,921, a decrease of 366,063 since 1866.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 6.—The British government declines to support the proposal of the Royal Geographical Society for sending out an Arctic expedition, partially at public expense.

The ship Wallace, of Boston, was burned to the water's edge in the harbor of Torbay today.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 6.—The steamship Holsatia, which arrived at Plymouth yesterday from New York, was ashore for a while last night on Drake's Island. She soon floated, and was but little damaged.

QUEENSTOWN, January 6.—The steamship Canada, from New York, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 6.—6 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅞@92⅞; and for account 92⅞@92⅞; do of '67, 93; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 90¾; Erie Railway, 8½. The rate of discount in the open market is not better; good to prime bills are 3@3½ per cent. Bar silver is 59d per oz. Mexican dollars are offered at 58½d. The bullion in the Bank of England rate. Tallow 45s. Linseed oil 28s 1½d@28s 3d. Turpentine 40s 6d@40s 9d. The shipments of cotton from Bombay since last report are 1,400 bales.

ANTWERP, January 6.—Petroleum—Fine pale American 26 francs.

CRIMES.

The Hibbler Homicide Trial at Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., January 6, 1873.

The defense in the Hibbler murder trial commenced introducing testimony to-day, and will probably occupy the court two days. Where the arguments will begin. It is part of the defense to prove the temperate and industrious habits of the prisoner and humane treatment of his wife; the murdered woman. Considerable evidence to sustain these points has been presented. Judge Brackenridge has not yet decided that the statement of the dying woman can be admitted as evidence in the case.

Murder at Cedar Falls, Iowa.

ST. LOUIS, January 6.—A special from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to the *Democrat* says that a man named Wright was shot at Cedar Falls to-day, by a German girl, with whom he had been too intimate. Wright went to the house for breakfast, and then the girl shot him in the back of the head. He attempted to escape through the window, and when partly out was again shot by friends of the girl. Wright died this afternoon. All the parties, including the girl's mother, were arrested.

The Slayer of Fisk Sentenced to Death.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Stokes was in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning when Mr. Tremain, his counsel, made an address in relation to the bill of exceptions to the Judge's rulings, which he proposed to offer. Stokes was then asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed. He replied upon said that he had not violated the law intentionally, and that the testimony upon which he was convicted was manufactured, and perjury. Judge Boarman then, in a feeling address, in which he alluded to the prisoner's youth and social surroundings, sentenced him to be hanged on Friday, the 28th of February next. Hearing the shortest time that could be legally allowed the convicted man.

PINCHBACK.

An Aged Colored Woman's Keen Inction of the Youth of Days of the Governor of Louisiana.

[From the Dayton (O.) Journal.]

An old colored lady, who remembers Peter Pinchback" when he flourished here, many years ago as a waiter at a wedding party, was asked to give a new dollar (silver just from the mint), and was remarkable for reading the papers, and for his fond ness for dogs and cards. "As to cards," she says "he could pick do what he pleased with 'em; could turn a jack any where from the deck, and could take half a dozen from the pack, if he needed 'em; when auto dogs, the old lady says: "Why, my dog would loller Pete. The best dog in the world was a nice thing for him, if he could only get his hand on it. Jim Davis had a dog he set great store by, and he always said 'et anybody kin steal that dog he's a-welcomin to, he's welcomin to the outcast of Jim Davis' home to Jim Davis' undoin.' As to papers: Our uncle informant states that "Pete used to be like to read about the races and the debates in Congress—they was all the death to Pete." As to cards: Pete could get more than excitable things he'd read; and then he'd tell what he was going to do some of these days. Pete always said he knowed the time would come when colored folks would have rights same as white folks. But I never believed it. Nuther did Pete was in most things, some people always said they believed he was a little touched—he looked so wild about it. He'd do some day; said he'd be as high in the world as any body." And that reminded the old lady "what Jim Drake's boy Phinckback came to Cincinnati to get on as high as any of 'em. 'Yes,' says Jim, 'you'll get higher'n anybody I know of, if you don't get where there's a hanging.' The old lady added that Pinchback had several suits—"he was powerful fond of fancy—and he went by the name of Pete for common. The *Journal* reporter was unable to learn where Pinchback came, or whither he went. He sees me to have made, while sojourning here, an impression that he was destined for high place, and the reputation for his race any where, he would climb to the top of it. Our informant says she's not certain, but she thinks Pinchback went from Dayton to Cincinnati. She had never heard a word about him until he came to the surface in Louisiana; for, she asserts, "I'm sure it's the same feller—it's just his style."

Whisky as a Medicine.

Those who have occasion to use a few of "good old Irish whisky" for certain physical maladies which they are afflicted, may be interested in the information that Dr. Hodges of Belfast has recently had occasion to analyze a sample of "potheen" and has published the result of his examination in in one of the Dublin papers. A bottle of whisky described as "the genuine article" of the drink sold in low class public houses was on examination found to be heavily adulterated with naphtha, creosote and oil of vitriol. Another sample was composed almost entirely of naphtha, slightly colored with genuine whisky and a miscellaneous compound had not even "a coloring" of the genuine spirit, being a pleasing combination of cayenne pepper, oil of vitriol, alcohol and sulphate of copper, which could be produced by any amateur chemist at the cost of one penny per gallon. The physical result to the consumers of such a decoction can be imagined.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., January 6.—Advices from up the river convey the intelligence that the river is full of ice from Maysville, which is frozen much deeper. It is estimated that hundreds of crafts, consisting of skiffs, flatboats and barges, will be detained during the landing to-day. Six empty coal barges at Cincinnati were damaged seriously by ice, two have been sunk, one of which contained 9,000 bushels of coal. It is rumored that Erwin (rail road contractor) has a number of empty coal barges coming here, and Thos. Dodsworth one loaded coal boat in this evening. Many of the barges may yet be saved.

CINCINNATI, January 6.—River twenty-six feet six inches and rising. Departed—Gray Eagle, Marcy; General Lytle, Louisville; St. James, Maysville. Weather fair and cold. Thermometer 20.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 6.—River has risen twenty-seven inches and six tenths, with eight feet four inches in the canal, six feet four inches in the Indiana chute, and eight or ten feet expected on the falls in the rise. Unloading, loading, with considerable clam and stopped the ice running, but ice is not so far as to interfere with navigation. The wharf is lonely, being blockaded with boats preparing to leave. Ben Franklin, Cincinnati; Eliza Greene, Memphis; R. L. Conway, Evansville; Pittsburgh, left to-day. Mollie Logan will leave from the mouth of the Kentucky River for Cincinnati in the morning. Tug W. J. May raised a coalboat sunk by the ice on Friday. The Cumberland River and the falls are still watching for floating craft.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 6.—River falling slowly. No movement. January 6.—River falling slowly. No movement. January 6.—River falling slowly. No movement.